THE NEW GENESEE FARMER,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Publishers' Notices. Hints for the month. Gardening, 65
" Wonders of Horticulture." Cultivation of Dahlias — Portraits of Animals. Cobble Stone Buildings..... 66
Scraps: Large Ox—Quality of Fuel—Cure for Bots—Grain Worm—South Down Sheep—Draining—The Philosopher's Stone Found!—Saw-dust as Manure—Rohan Potato—White Carrot—Corn Husking Machine—Durham Cattle in England. Canada Feed of Durham Cows. The Peach Worm and the Borer..... 67
Clover Machines, &c. Low Prices not beneficial. The Flowers of Spring. Bots and Horse Bees..... 68
The Curculio. Sugar Beets for Cattle, &c. Crop of Corn 69
Washington's Letters on Agriculture. On the Value of Live Stock with relation to the weight of Offal..... 70
Geology of Pennsylvania. Letter from Wisconsin. Michigan Coal..... 71
Monroe county Agricultural Society Meeting. Legislative Aid. Organize the Societies. Horticultural Meeting. The Season and the Crops. Inquiries: Larvæ in Cattle—Poultry—Hemp—Tobacco—Wild Rice—Beet Sugar—Cure for Spavin—State Bounty on Silk Extracts from Correspondence. Culture of Asparagus and Rhubarb..... 72
The Arabian Horse (Engraving). Cultivation of the Filbert. New Drill Barrow. The Late President. Official Recommendation..... 73
Excrescences on Plum Trees. Woolen Manufactures—Tariff, &c New Trees and Shrubs. Decayed Turnips 74
Influence of Solar Eclipses on Weather. Ripening Pears. To the Ladies..... 75
Experiments with Potatoes. Indian Corn. Berkshire Pigs. Cross Pear. The Season. Education of Farmers' Children, No. 4..... 76
Mr. Earl's Stock Holkham Hall. Spring. Poetry, &c. Hessian Fly and other Wheat Insects..... 77
Artesian Well at Paris. Farmer's Independent Condition, &c. British Corn Laws—Table of Duties. Castor Oil Bean—Sunflower Seed, &c. Countervailing Duties. To render Wood Imperishable and Incombustible.... 79
Reports of the Markets Advertisements, &c..... 80

Take Particular Notice.

☞ No subscriptions for this paper are received for less than one year, and all must commence with the 1st No.

☞ Volume 1, stitched in a cover with index, &c., can still be furnished—price, 50 cts.

☞ No commission, or deduction of price can be allowed to Agents if the money sent is more than 5 per cent. discount; and if over 10 per cent. discount, the money will be returned. (Michigan is 25, and Indiana 15.)

☞ Subscribers who wish to change the direction, or send any instructions concerning their papers, are requested to do so through their postmasters, *or pay the postage.* Those who send us *unpaid* letters, which are of little or no benefit to us, must not complain if they do not receive attention.

☞ Our friends will please remember that this is a very busy time with us, and letters are sometimes so numerous, that a little delay on our part is unavoidable, especially as Mr. Bateham's health is not very good.

Hints for the Month.

This is the month for the farmer to be wide awake. There is "*oceans*" of work to do, as our friend down east would say, and the farmer must not relax his forces, if he would plough through this ocean by the end of the month—something more will be required than ploughing the soil, all important as this may be.

As good and efficient teams are of the first consequence, let all your horses and oxen, be very carefully taken care of;—well and regularly fed,—well and regularly watered,—and *regularly*, but moderately worked. A bushel of oats, well fed, will do more good than two bushels, fed improperly.

Then, having got your teams, all in good condition, and your ploughs and other implements, all of the best kinds, and in fine order, you can begin with some satisfaction.

Plough *well*—if the ground be already broken, plough very narrow slices—it will *look* much better, and *be* much better for it.

Let all crops be well put in.

Apply all your manure—suffer none to be idle—suffer none to waste.

Plant corn *early*. To keep off the crows, warm the seed before planting by hot water, then pour on a little *tar*, which will finely coat it while thus warm, then roll it in air-slacked lime. This is *experience*. The crows will "beg off."

Plant the rows perfectly *straight*. Then the cultivator will run well between.

Put in plenty of root crops—carrots—sugar beets, mangel wurtzel—turnips,—and so forth. They make fat cattle—and a fat dairy. How many there are in this region, who would have been glad a few days ago to have had an odd hundred or two of bushels, to have filled the mouths of their hungry and starving cattle, in the absence of the last morsel of hay. O, one word about carrots—get seed of the *new white kind*—they are much more productive—and much easier harvested—we have tried them.

Get your ground ready for ruta bagas by manuring, and then ploughing and harrowing repeatedly between this and the time they are planted. This puts the soil in first rate order—kills weeds—and lessens subsequent labor exceedingly.

Gardening for May.

The season is remarkably backward, and but little if any work has yet been done in gardens in this vicinity. The weather has been quite cold during the past month, but there is now some prospects of its being warmer, and danger from frosts is mostly over. Let no time be lost in sowing or planting the early hardy kinds of vegetables, as mentioned last month. This done, and all danger from frost being over, proceed to put in the more tender kinds, and such as are intended for fall and winter use. For the benefit of new subscribers, and to refresh the memory of old ones, we repeat some of the directions given for May last year.

Beans.—The early kinds may be planted early in the month, and the late kinds about the 10th or 15th. The *Lima Beans* require a warm, sandy soil, and should not be sown during wet or cold weather, as they are liable to rot.

Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Onions, &c., may now be sown for the main crop. Those sown last month should be thinned out as soon as the plants will permit. Stir the ground frequently, and be careful to keep it clear from weeds—now is the time to kill them easily, and a few days' neglect may spoil the crop.

Broccoli, Cauliflower, and Cabbage plants, raised in hot beds, if of sufficient size, should be transplanted into the open ground early in the month. Take them up carefully, and immediately immerse the roots in mud, to prevent their drying; this renders it unnecessary to defer the operation till a rainy day. The early York and other small cabbages, need not be set more than half the distance apart of the Drumhead and the Cauliflower. These ought to be three feet apart, and on very rich land. The *Purple Cape Broccoli* is an excellent vegetable, and easily raised. The seed may be sown in the open ground; early in May, and if the soil and cultivation are good, they will head finely in autumn. Winter cabbage may also be sown now.

Cauliflower seed may also be sown in the open ground early this month; and if a favorable season, it will do well.

Celery if sown early in a hot-bed, will now need to be transplanted in a nursery bed, where it can gain size and strength, and be fit for setting in trenches next month. Set the plants four inches apart and water frequently. Shade from hot sun till rooted.

Tomato, Egg Plant, and Pepper, should be removed from the hot-bed about the middle of the month. If the plants are getting large, they may be removed earlier, but must be protected during cold and frosty nights. Egg Plants and Peppers require rich land; a light, sandy soil is best for Tomatoes—if it is rich and moist they run too much to vine, and do not bear well.

Turnips.—Sow a little of the Early White Flat Dutch Turnip, as soon as may be, and if the soil is free from worms they may do well. Sow again the latter part of the month.

Radishes may be sown now, and repeatedly during spring and summer.

Lettuce should also be sown often. Transplant some of the earliest sown, in order to have fine large heads for summer.

Peas.—Sow Marrowfat, and other large kinds repeatedly, during this and next month.

Indian Corn.—Plant some of the early golden variety as soon as possible—if it escapes the frost all is well. Plant some Tuscarora and Sweet Corn as early as danger from frost will permit; and again about the last of the month.

Melons, Cucumbers, and Squashes.—Plant early in the month, for early use, and about the 15th for the main crop. If planted on highly manured ridges or mounds, they will bear much better than in the ordinary way, especially if the ground be cold and heavy.

Flower Seeds may now be sown in the open ground. Those forwarded in hot beds should be transplanted about the middle of the month.

Watering.—Do not neglect watering in dry weather—it should be done in the evening, so that the water may sink in—not dry up.

Agents for the Rochester Seed Store.

A FULL assortment of seeds, put up at the Rochester Seed Store, may be found at each of the following places. Subscriptions will also be received there for the "New Genesee Farmer and Gardener's Journal."

Buffalo,	W. & G. Bryant.
Lockport,	S. H Marks & Co.
Albion,	C W Swan
Brockport,	George Allen.
Scottsville,	Andrus & Garbut.
Le Roy,	Tompkins & Morgan.
Batavia,	J. V. D. Verplanck.
Attica,	R. & N. Wells.
Warsaw,	E. R. Bascom.
Perry,	L. B. Parsons & Son.
Mount Morris,	B. Sleeper.
Nunda,	W M. Chipman.
Geneseo,	J. F. & G. W. Wyman
Canandaigua,	J B. Hayes.
York,	R. H French.
Geneva,	A Hemiup
Waterloo,	Abram Deuel.
Auburn,	T. M. Hunt.
Palmyra,	Hoyt & May.
Syracuse,	T. B. Fitch & Co.
Utica,	J. E. Warner.
Oswego,	D Canfield
Hamilton,	J A. Mott.
Cooperstown,	S. Doubleday.

BATEHAM & CROSMAN.

Rochester Seed Store, March 1.

"Wonders of Horticulture."

An exchange paper credits the *Gardener's Gazette* for the following extract, which we copy for the purpose of comment:—

"Few would suppose that the peach (from which branched the nectarine) had its origin in the wild (1) lime. That favorite edible, celery, springs from a rank and acrid root, denominated smallage, which grows in all sides of ditches, and in the neighborhood of the sea. The hazelnut was the ancestor of the filbert and the cob-nut, while the luscious plum (2) can claim no higher source than the sloe. From the sonic [sour?] crab (3) issues the golden pippin."

(1) What is the wild lime? In England, where we suppose this article was written, the linden *(Tilia)* is called the lime tree: and hence Cowper in enumerating their forest trees, mentions

———the *lime* at dewy eve
Diffusing odors———

but we can hardly think the Gazetteer could imagine there was much resemblance between a basswood and a peach tree. So we turn to the *Citrus limetta* (the lime of which punch is made,) but find ourselves no nearer to a solution of the difficulty. The lime is a berry of 9 cells—the peach a fleshy rind with a hard stone in the middle. Such a change would be transmutation indeed! and Botany would be no longer a science; but such a change never happened.

(2) The plum *(Prunus domestica)* is a distinct species from the sloe *(P. spinosa;)* and neither Ray, Linnæus, nor any other botanist of whom we have any knowledge, has ever imagined them to be nearer akin. It is absurd to talk of one species springing from another.

(3) On this point, the Gazetteer has authority on his side; but we believe nevertheless that he is in an error. Ray considered the English crab-tree or wilding, a distinct species from the cultivated apple; and we think no good reason can be given by modern botanists for confounding them together. The permanent characters of these two trees, (as given by Persoon and Gray,) show that they differ more than several other species of the same genus which are admitted to be distinct by all botanists. We subjoin those characters:—

CRAB-TREE. * *Leaves* ovate, acute, villous underneath; *styles* bald; *fruit* the size of a chestnut, acerb, astringent, austere.

APPLE-TREE. *Leaves* ovate-oblong, acuminate, glabrous; *styles* villous; *fruit* more or less sweet.

Now if we compare these differences with the differences between some other species, we shall find them very full and ample. For instance—*Pyrus Pollceria* differs from the common pear *(P. communis)* in having *down on the under side of its leaves*; while the True service tree *(P. domestica)* is specifically distinguished from the Mountain Ash *(P. aucuparia)* by its leaves being *villous underneath*, while those of the latter are *smooth on both sides*.

It may be proper to explain that all seedlings of the apple are called *wildings* in some parts of England; but such is not the wilding whose character we have given, and which Sir Humphrey Davy says *"always produces trees of the same kind—all bearing sour and diminutive fruit"*

To distinguish *varieties* from *species* sometimes requires more expanded views than botanists have always taken. They may be minutely correct on many points, and yet fail to grasp the most important feature. Does a plant spread into many *varieties* like the apple—then there is a danger that some of these may be exalted into *species;* but if it differs essentially in its leaves, its blossoms, and its fruit; and pertinaciously adheres to its primitive character like the English Crab-tree, without any approach towards any other kind,—then we may be satisfied it is not a *variety* but an original *species*.

The triumphs of Horticulture are surely sufficient without straining after wonders, and traversing the regions of romance. †

* Not the Crab apple of this country *(Pyrus coronaria)* which is entirely distinct from both.

Cultivation of Dahlias--Bone Dust.

I have been a cultivator of Dahlias for several years; but it has only been within the two past seasons that I have succeeded to my entire satisfaction. My usual mode of preparing the ground, was to dig holes of sufficient size, and then to fill up with mould and rotted manure, properly mixed. Under this treatment a portion of the plants would flower early; and others, of a later habit, not until autumn. The early flowering ones were apt to become exhausted, and to produce a very scanty display in the fall; while the later varieties were seldom covered with a free bloom. On the whole, my success was indifferent.

For the two past season, however, my success has been complete. I had the ground prepared as formerly; and in addition to the manure, I made use of a small quantity of horn shavings or bone dust—about a pint or a quart to each hill—well incorporated with the soil and manure. The growth of the plants was most luxuriant from the time of sprouting. They attained a very great size without ever being watered, and were covered with a profusion of flowers from mid-summer until frost. There was also a corresponding developement of the roots. Many of the branches, taken as they grew, would nearly fill a half bushel measure.

I have found the bone dust to be an excellent manure for all tuberous rooted plants. Nothing that I have ever tried has produced me such crops of Irish Potatoes. Tap-rooted vegetables are also much improved by it,—as the beet, parsnip, salsify, carrot, &c. It is no less valuable for all the cabbage family, including turnips. T. S. P.

Virginia, 3 *mo.* 20, 1841.

Portraits of Animals.

Few appear to be aware of the great importance of the most rigid exactness in delineating animals. The face of a human being, that the individual may be recognized, must be drawn with the nicest accuracy; a nose a little too short, or a mouth a little too twitching, spoils the whole. The man who cannot distinguish the portrait of George Washington from that of Deidrich Knickerbocker, or Louis Phillippe from Jack Downing, pays but a poor compliment to the painter. But in some of our agricultural journals, individual animals are not only wretchedly represented, but it is sometimes even difficult to tell even to what *race* they belong. The portrait is the representative of the animal, in its absence; let it not therefore deceive. Skinner, of the American Farmer, very justly objects to a figure of a short horn cow in the Cultivator, with a body, he says, weighing about one thousand pounds, *standing on four spermaceti candles!* The owner of the cow has since published another picture, still worse than the former, intended for a cow, but the body certainly looks more like a tightly stuffed woolsack. We must also come in for our share of criticism—a fine cow appeared on our pages, with the legs very much as if squeezed into gun-cases; and even the figure of the cow "Jessamine," in our March number, though the general outline is very correct, by some fault between the draughtsman and engraver, has one fore-leg represented like a board tacked on to her shoulder with ten-penny nails. It is better not to attempt figures of animals unless they can be executed in the very best style for life and accuracy. Turn to Youatt's treatise on cattle, and take his representation of the Old Craven Bull, Lord Althrop's two short horn cows, and the head of "Firby," as models. There is one journal in this country, which deserves especial commendation for its figures of animals—the Farmer's Cabinet. Many of them, it is true, are copied from English books on cattle, but those drawn by Woodside, of Philadelphia, who is first among the first of animal painters, are worthy of all praise. Indeed we have not seen a badly drawn figure in the whole work, since in the hands of the present proprietors.

Cobble Stone Buildings.

The first cobble stone buildings that I remember to have seen were at Pittsford in Monroe county, nearly twenty years ago; and from the rude appearance of the work at that time, I have supposed the art was then in its infancy; but perhaps some gentleman of that neighborhood will furnish a sketch of its history.

About six years ago the first building of that description was erected in this quarter, one mile east of Aurora; and in my opinion the walls are more beautiful than brick. The beauty of such structures however, will mainly depend on the size and color of the stone, though the color of the sand will have an influence.

If the stone and sand are both dark colored, the building will have a lurid aspect; for the proportion of lime in the mortar (one-eighth or one-ninth) is too small to whiten it sufficiently; but if the sand be a light gray, the contrast of the colors with dark stone, will be pleasing.

Cobble stones of any size not exceeding six inches in diameter may be used; but for the regular courses on the outside those of two inches in diameter should be preferred. Small stones give the building a much nearer aspect. Two inch stones are very neat, though three inch stones will answer. The inside row of stones may be twice as large as those on the outside.

The mortar is composed of one bushel of fresh stone lime to eight or nine bushels of clean sharp sand. As the strength of the building depends on the goodness of the mortar, it is very important that sand of the first quality should be obtained. Yellow sand, or any sand that contains clay should be rejected. Gray sand is sometimes found so pure as not to discolor the water into which it is thrown; and such should be procured if possible.

Mortar that has been made some weeks is generally preferred. Some masons are particular to reduce the lime to a thin paste, and then while it is hot to apply the sand.

The thickness of the wall is sixteen inches, though twelve inches will answer very well for the gable ends above the garret floor.

When the foundation, or cellar wall, is leveled and prepared, a layer of two (or two and a half) inches of mortar is spread over it; and the stones are pressed into the mortar in two rows which mark the outside and the inside of the wall, leaving about an inch between each adjoining stone in the same row. If the wall is to be grouted, the two rows are formed into two ridges by filling the vacancy between the stones with mortar, and the space between these two ridges (about a foot in width) is filled with such stones as are not wanted for the regular courses. The grout is then applied. If the wall is not to be grouted however, the mortar should be carefully pressed round every stone, making the wall solid without thin or interstice. When one course is leveled begin another.

Between every two adjoining courses on the outside some have the mortar to project as far out as the stones, in a regular line round the building It is wrought to an edge with the trowel, and adds to the neatness as well as to the strength of the wall; for during this process the mortar is pressed round each stone; and the smoother it is made the stronger it will be, and the better will it resist disintegration.

It has generally been the practice to have the corners formed of cut stone; but in a two story building erected last season within a few miles of us, this expense was avoided by rounding the corners and using cobble stone. The cut stone is not the only saving by this plant however, much of the mason's time is consumed in laying such corner stones.

On the first mentioned building, the workmen were employed by the day. Four walls, amounting to one hundred and forty-six feet in length, were commonly raised eighteen inches every day by three masons. This is a little short of ninety-nine cubic feet of wall, or six perches to each workman. Sometimes in damp weather they had to stop awhile for the mortar to set.

The building erected last season was contracted for by the perch at thirty-seven and a half cents; and half of this sum additional, was allowed for the tender. The walls, however, were grouted—that is, all the interstices between the stones were filled with liquid mortar; and this substance must have more time to set. For this reason not more than three courses a day can be laid in dry weather; and not any when it is showery.

It requires from ten to twelve bushels of sand to a perch besides the lime when made into mortar; and cobble stones lie in a heap when thrown from the wagon about as compactly as they do in the wall.

If cobble stone buildings are so cheap as wood, as one of those proprietors believes, they will be much cheaper in the long run; and this will be evident when we consider the frequent paintings which are necessary to keep a frame house in decent repair.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have received two communications from persons who have had cobble stones houses erected. One says, "the thickness of the wall is measured from the outside of the stones. Pieces of timber, four by six inches and two feet long, are used for setting the lines. These are laid in the courses just finished, and the line is drawn through saw-cuts just sixteen inches apart."

The other says, "The cost of cobble is about one-sixth less than brick; and probably one-quarter or one-third less than wood,—on the supposition that the stones may be had within a mile, and sand within two and a half miles." It must be evident, however, that the expense of cobble, brick, wood and stone, must differ considerably in different places, according to the prices of those materials and the distances they have to be carried.—*Alb. Cultivator.* D. T.

Greatfield, Cayuga co.

Scraps,

CONDENSED FROM EXCHANGE PAPERS.

Large Ox. A late number of the Farmers' Cabinet contains a good portrait of the ox "Pennsylvania," a cross between the Devon and Durham, eight years old, lately slaughtered at Philadelphia, which weighed when alive, 3,350 lbs., or more than a ton and a half. He was sold for the enormous sum of fifteen hundred dollars. He was only 400 lbs. less than the weight of the celebrated "*Durham ox*" in England, the owner of which refused two thousand guineas for him; and only about half a ton less than Dunhill's great Yorkshire ox, which perhaps stands at the head of the list of this kind of monsters.

Quality of Fuel. According to the experiments of Marcus Bull, of Philadelphia, the following are the quantities of different kinds of wood required to throw off an equal quantity of heat—all to be well seasoned.

Hickory,	4 cords,
White oak,	4¾ "
Hard maple,	6¾ "
Soft maple,	.7 1-5"
Pitch pine,	9 1 7"
White pine,	9 1-5"
Anthracite coal,	4 tons.

Bots in Horses. A dose of molasses, is said, on the authority of experiment, to be effectual.

Grain Worm. S. W. Jewett, of Middlebury, Vt. thinks, from some experiments he has made, that the grain worm may be successfully repelled from wheat fields, by making use of the peculiar and intolerably ill-scented fluid emitted by the skunk, for that purpose.

South Down Sheep. E. P. Prentice, near Albany, sells these for $20 to $50 each.

Draining. Judge M'Call, of Allegany county, by means of underdraining, raised last year a good crop of spring wheat, at the rate of 25 bushels to the acre, where the year before the land produced little else than the coarse water grasses. He constructs underdrains in soft ground by placing two pieces of plank on edge at the bottom of the ditch, securing their position on edge by stakes driven inside, and covering with a slab. Small notches are cut in the upper edge of the plank for the admission of water. A more substantial way, and adapted to quicksands, is to lay a slab in the bottom, scantling on each edge, and another slab at top.

The Philosopher's Stone found. McDuffee, in his late agricultural address, speaking of John Randolph, of Roanoke, says, "In the midst of one of his splendid rhapsodies in the Senate of the United States, he paused, and fixing his eyes on the presiding officer, exclaimed, 'Mr. President, I have discovered the philosopher's stone. It consists in these four plain English monosyllables: *Pay as you go.*'"

Saw Dust, is converted into manure, by the Shakers of Canterbury, N. H., by using it as litter for stables. It has a very decided advantage over straw, in the case with which it mixes with the soil while the manure is yet unfermented.

Rohan Potato. H. D. Grove, in the Cultivator, gives the result of an experiment to test the relative productiveness of the Rohan and Merino potato. The soil was in fine condition, being similar in quality for each variety, but the Rohans received the most attention. The Merinos yielded at the rate of 550 bushels to the acre, and the Rohans only 263 bushels. We have observed in nearly all accounts of the productiveness of the Rohans, statements of the rate of increase from the seed merely, and not the rate per acre.

White Carrot. A late number of the New England Farmer, contains several statements of the value of this new variety. It grows partly above ground, somewhat similar to the mangel wurtzel. In one experiment, the same number of men, that harvested in 1839, eighty-two bushels of the orange carrot, harvested in 1840, one hundred and eighty-four bushels of the white. Two prize crops, one of the yellow, and the other of the white, yielded 23 tons to the acre, of the former, and 28 tons to the acre, of the latter variety. Another crop of the white yielded 26 tons to the acre. Another, of 4 acres, yielded at the rate of 1300 bushels the acre.

Corn husking machine. The American Farmer, contains a figure and description of Goldsborough's Corn Husker and Sheller, and according to the statement of Robert Sinclair jr. & Co., the manufacturers, 700 bushels are husked and shelled by it in a day, or 1200 bushels shelled, if previously husked. The husks, (stripped in fine order for matress makers,) cobs, and corn, all pass out together. A boy will rake the husks and cobs from the corn as fast as discharged. The machine is on the principle of the common thrashing machine, with a spring concave bed set with fluted rollers. The cost, separate from the horse power, is $35. The manufacturers expressly guarantee them to perform as represented.

Durham Cattle in England. The following prices were obtained for fine animals of this breed at the Earl of Carlisle's sale last autumn. One at 110 guineas (about $500;) two at 150 guineas (about $700;) one at 320 guineas (about $1500; and one at 415 guineas (over $1900.) It was from the Earl of Carlisle's stock, the famous bull *Rorer*, formerly belonging to Thomas Weddle, was obtained, and from which most of the fine young animals of T. Weddle's stock in this country, originated.

Canada.

Messrs. Editors—Will not some of your Canadian subscribers give us a sketch of the rural productions of the country, its soil, climate, geology, &c. As we have no primitive rock except the erratic boulders, which have been swept over our country from the North, we incline to the belief that the geology of the North side of Lake Ontario must abound in primitive rock in-situ.

It is said that there are there vast swamps of red cedar, *(Juniperus Virginica;)* that under the earth in these places for many feet in depth, are found large trunks of those trees, apparently of antideluvian growth, and perhaps of a much warmer climate than in the present day. On this side of the lake our cedar swamps are filled with the white cedar only, an entirely different genus (*Thuja occidentalis.*) Our red cedar is confined to the East bank of the Cayuga and Seneca lakes. S. W.

Feed of Durham Cows.

We observe that Skinner, Colman, and other men of high authority, consider Durham cattle not adapted to the short pastures of the atlantic states, but suited only to the rich lands and luxuriant feed of the west. If this is the case, we can mention one very decided exception. The full bred Durham cow, in the possession of W. R. Smith, figure in our March number, was kept through the last summer entirely on the shortest pasture that could be selected, yet during the whole time she contined so fat that fears of danger in calving were strongly entertained; the native breed, in the same pasture, continuing in greatly inferior condition.

The Peach Worm, and the Borer.

While the *peach-worm* confines its operations to the pulpy part of the bark, the *borer* cuts through the solid wood. Both insects are occasionally destructive: the former by girdling, prevents the descent of the juices or liquid wood, and destroys the tree by strangulation; while the latter by perforating many parts of the alburnum through which the sap ascends, cuts off the channels of its nourishment, and destroys the tree by starvation.

The *peach-worm* in this district is found chiefly, if not entirely, near the root of the peach tree. The *borer*, on the other hand, lives in the quince tree, the mountain ash, and not unfrequently, the apple tree. We have never known it attack the pear tree, nor any tree from which gum exudes.

Both of these insects spring from eggs which are generally deposited in the bark near the ground; but the *peach-worm* works chiefly *downward*, so as to have its habitation protected from the cold of winter by the soil, only coming occasionally to the surface to dispose of its filth. The *borer*, on the contrary, penetrating into the interior of the wood, and keeping the entrance of its hole entirely closed, so as to exclude the cold air,—often works *upward;* and we have known it, when passing into the perfect state, to leave the tree at the height of more than two feet from the ground.

We should judge that the easiest way to destroy the *peach-worm*, is by scalding, as noticed in our last number by a correspondent from Ohio; but this remedy would be useless in most cases, against the *borer*, on account of his *ascending* progress, and his position in the interior of the tree. We have destroyed them in considerable numbers by means of a barbed wire, but the operation is often tedious from the crookedness of their holes. We have therefore for two years past, endeavored to exclude them from one of their favorite trees (a mountain ash) by coating the bark to the height of three feet with *tar;* and by rolling a newspaper round it, to protect it from the weather, tied in three or four places; and the plan has succeeded completely.

The *borer* is the chief cause of the scarcity of quinces in this district. We have had more than thirty trees destroyed by it; but we do not despair. The same process that protects the mountain ash, will protect the quince tree. Let the stems be single to the height of three or four feet; and only part of a day on the commencement of mild weather, would be required to guard a hundred in the manner that we have mentioned.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Clover Machines--Raising and Cleaning Clover Seed.

MESSRS. EDITORS—The attention of the public has been called at different times to the subject of Rittenhouse & Blackwell's Patent Clover Machine, for cleaning or hulling clover seed; and I will take the liberty of again calling their attention to this subject.

Living in a district where large quantities of clover seed are raised, and having been extensively engaged in purchasing and selling the seed, and also having been engaged in cleaning it with one of Rittenhouse & Blackwell's machines, propelled by water power, I have had many opportunities for acquiring information upon the subject.

I am satisfied that Rittenhouse & Blackwell's clover machine is the best one now in use, as it can hull the seed faster and cleaner, and can be propelled by less power than any other; which must give it a preference where horse power is to be applied.

I have seen the certificate of a number of gentlemen with whom I am well acquainted, some of which (as I understand) have been forwarded to you for publication; and I can say, I have no doubt of the truth of the statements made by them.

The power of two horses is necessary to propel a machine, and any horse power can be applied to this machine as well as to a thrashing machine or cotton gin, by regulating the size of the pulley block or band wheel, so as to give about 800 revolutions per minute to the cylinder. The concave is placed by means of nuts and screws, as near to the cylinder as it can be without cutting the seed, which of course must be regulated by the man who may use the machine.

The chaff should be thrashed out with the flail, as a thrashing machine cuts up the straw too much, which mingles with the chaff, and renders the process of hulling much slower. Some persons use a hand bolt about 12 feet long, the reel of which is covered with thin boards bored full of holes five-eighths of an inch in diameter, through which the chaff is passed before it is passed through the clover machine.

After the chaff has been hulled, it may be cleaned through any fanning mill, by arranging the mill as described in your September number for 1840, which perhaps it would be well to republish.

In the number above referred to, you make some Inquries about the plan adopted for raising the seed, the best soil, &c.

In this vicinity the farmers usually sow their seed in April, the same as if designed for meadow. The second year it is cut for hay, about from the 25th of June to 1st of July. Another crop springs up which is for seed. This is cut when sufficiently ripe, and if not perfectly ripe it should be cut before any frost comes upon it. The farmer must exercise his own judgment as to the fit state of the seed for being cut. It should, if possible, be secured without getting wet, otherwise much seed will be lost in the hulling process. Where land is sown for the purpose of procuring a crop of seed, at least a bushel to five acres should be used. From two and a half to three bushels of seed is a fair average crop per acre. I have known seven bushels raised.

Almost any land is good for raising the seed, although some kinds of soil require a free use of plaster.

I would here observe, that farmers cut clover three years in succession for the seed. Yet it is better for the land that the clover should be ploughed under the third season. Yours respectfully,

N. P. LEE.

Waterloo, Seneca co., N. Y.

P. S.—After the seed has been passed once through the fanning mill, it should be passed through a fine riddle, with the meshes sufficiently small for clover seed alone to pass through.

Low and High Prices.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Much has been written of late upon the improved system of agriculture, upon Legislative aid, and upon agricultural societies,—all of which are subjects of high importance, calculated to increase and multiply the real and substantial wealth of a country. The only difficulty in the improving system and the rotation of crops, increased outlay on the farm, &c., is the low prices of produce. And yet, perhaps, for the last year, considering the crisis of our country, this has been for the nation's interest. But it is only a desperate state of affairs that can render such a depression of prices even tolerable. Until we have more to encourage us than we have at present, under the low prices of all produce, and a prospect of none better under a continued reduction of the tariff, but little improvement in agriculture can be expected, as there can be but little or no profit derived from it.

These ideas may be considered vague by some, but they are nevertheless true; that when a business offers a fair emolument it will receive the attention of enterprising men, and it will become a courted and popular occupation. Whereas, without this reward, it will be neglected. During the high prices of from 1836 to '40, more encouragement and more improvement was realized throughout our country, than in any number of years previous. Not but that prices were too high for our country's benefit during some part of that time; but the attention and progress in all parts, in farming during that period are sufficient to prove the truth of my remark. In regard to Legislative aid, it is needed not so much from our State Legislature, as from our national. Nothing short of an increased tariff, to promote and foster the manufacturing interests, can ever place our farming interest in a prosperous and healthy condition. At present, we can only look for fair prices in the result of a short crop in Europe or our own country, which, at most, can be but accidental; and then our country may grow rich only on the misery of another. We must correct this state of things which we are now practicing, of buying of other countries millions and tens of millions of those articles which we can as well produce and manufacture ourselves, if we would be an independent and prosperous people. And there is no way to effect this object, unless we become so poor we cannot buy, but to lay on a duty on British and French goods corresponding to their duties on our produce. The objection now raised to the tariff, that it is at variance with the interests of the cotton planters of the South, will, in my opinion, cease to exist in a few years after we adopt that system. We may soon so increase our manufacturing business as to create a home market for a great share of the cotton grown in our country. The idea of making *all, producers*, and relying on a foreign market, cannot be considered a wise policy, for a free trade with England can never be realized, whether it might prove beneficial to us or not. British agriculture will ever be protected—so ought American manufacturing to be. By driving all into the business of grain growing, we encourage so rapid a settlement of our rich wheat country to the West, not yet hardly begun, that in a few years we should be able to supply almost half of Europe with bread stuff, for which there can be no demand. By these remarks I intend to show in opposition to your able correspondent "S. W." that *low prices of agricultural produce are not in general more beneficial to the nation's prosperity than high prices.* A surplus will always cause a decline in price; but fair prices for produce and fair prices for labor, are blessings of prosperity; whereas, the reverse is a check to enterprise, and by no rule can be made beneficial to national wealth or prosperity. A SUBSCRIBER.

Sweden, N. Y., April 20, 1841.

The Flowers of Spring.

Though the season is backward, and the balmy days of the last month have been few, yet some bright flowers have come forth, exhaled their odors, and passed away.

The *Snow drop*, white like the snow that often invests it, is always the earliest flower of the spring, and seems regardless of inclement weather. No variety, except that with double flowers, has sprung from this plant; but another species from the Crimea has been described, though we believe not mentioned in any American Catalogue, and perhaps it has not yet crossed the Atlantic.

Next to this flower in earliness stands *Eranthis hyemalis* from Italy, with its yellow bloom scarcely three inches above the frozen soil. Its generic name means earth-flower from its humble stature.

Then the *Crocus* follows, consisting of several species,—all nearly allied, though varying greatly in color—pure white, deep yellow, and rich purple, with many intermediate tints. Some florists advertise more than a hundred kinds, but *none with red flowers.* The Crocus, unlike the Snow drop, opens its *cup* as if looking upward to the sky, but closes it on the approach of a dark cloud as if fearful that something would drop in. No garden should be without these ornaments.

The *Bulbocodium* may be considered a vernal *Colchicum*, to which genus it is nearly allied. Its pale red flowers contrast finely with the Crocus.

Differing entirely in form and color, comes forth the *Persian Iris*, as delicate in tints as in fragrance which "scents the garden round." There is one circumstance however, respecting this flower, which may be peculiar: the olfactories of many persons are unable to detect its odors.

No shrub is so early in bloom as the Mezereon; but its fragrance and beauty are rejected by some florists because it bears acrid or poisonous berries. If we were to eat every thing that comes in our way however, our journey on earth would be short; and we have not been able to discover why other berries—those of the Nightshade for instance—are not entitled to as much consideration.

The Siberian Squill, resembling a hyacinth in miniature, seems to peep out as if half afraid of the season; but as the spring advances and a milder air surrounds it, it raises itself to the height of three or four inches. It has no rival at this time in the delicate form and color of its flowers.

Primula veris spreads into numerous varieties under the names of Primrose, Polyanthus, and Cowslip (modern botanists to the contrary notwithstanding;) and seems to pass into all colors except blue. Some of these kinds almost equal the Auricula in beauty.

†

For the New Genesee Farmer.

"Bots and Horse Bees."

MESSRS. EDITORS—Since the appearance of your last number, the inquiry has been made, whether the nits or eggs of the bot-bee *must* be hatched in the stomach of the horse or not at all. The reply is, that the bot has rarely, if ever, been found in any animal but the horse. This is its appropriate place for habitation and food, as the apple-tree is for the canker-worm. In general, all such animals are endowed with the *instinct* which leads to the deposition of their eggs where they will obtain their appropriate nutriment. The wisdom of this general law is most obvious. The *tick* is found almost wholly on the *sheep*; and on the *swine* he would soon die, as was once remarked by a farmer of the *louse* in the same situation, of starvation. The larvæ of the gad, or goadfly, finds its home and food on the back of cattle. They often abound, too, upon those which have inferior strength

and fatness. Hence, in the spring of the year, they seem greatly to aid by their activity in the skin, in making the poorest cattle still more unable to increase their flesh. The more special care of the farmer needs to be bestowed upon such parts of his herd. The same is true also of the sheep; the poorer suffer much more from those insects which have been deposited in their nose. It is from the consequences of this fact, that some judicious farmers never intend *to winter* an inferior animal.

While noticing such general and wonderful laws of the animal world, it may be well to explain a fact, singular till understood. In summer and the hottest part of the day, sheep congregate beside fences and logs and the like, holding their heads down and between their fore legs, till suddenly they run in terror and fright to another part of the field, where the same scene is acted over. It is to avoid the insect that lays its eggs in their nostrils, that all this is done. In the cooler weather, or cooler part of the day, the insect is not active, and does not annoy them.

In respect to *bots* as a disease, it is to be remarked that other diseases are often mistaken for it. Hence arises one reason why the remedy applied often fails of the desired success. Sometimes other animals aggravate the bots, and would prove fatal without the other. I have seen worms from four to six inches long, piercing the liver and some other intestines of a horse that was sick with bots and died from one or both causes. It would be well if more frequent and careful examinations of the body were made in such cases. Improvements in anatomical knowledge have been of the highest consequence to the understanding and cure of the diseases of man. Similar results might be expected from like examinations, to ascertain the seat and cause of disease in the horse, the noblest and most useful of our domestic animals.

C. DEWEY.

The Curculio.

Now is the time to attend to the Curculio; and to save your plums, nectarines, and apricots from destruction.* We believe the winter-residence of this insect has not been satisfactorily ascertained, though it is probably in the earth; but for practical purposes, it may be sufficient to know that it is always ready for business as soon as there is any thing to do—always ready to puncture the young fruit as soon as it is large enough to receive a nit.

Several methods have been proposed or adopted, to prevent its depredations. Spreading sheets under the tree, and knocking down the Curculio on them, by striking the trunk or branches with a mallet or hammer, has been found very successful. The insect after it has fallen, generally lies still long enough to be caught and crushed; and its dark color contrasting with the whiteness of the sheet, favors its detection. This work should be done as early in the season as the depredator can be found. In a few days it may do much mischief, and it is no easier killed after the trespass is committed.

Some have employed turpentine round the tree, and bits of shingles dangling in the wind to frighten the Curculio away; but we are not prepared to say any thing in their favor. The most recent project that we have noticed is to dip strings in the drops that fall from India rubber as it burns, and then to tie them round the tree, which it is supposed will be sufficiently viscid to arrest the insect in its ascent. We should be gratified to hear of any successful experiments of this kind; but though we have gone so far as to environ one tree in the manner proposed, our hopes are not very sanguine.

The most successful fixture to prevent the ascent of this insect that has come to our knowledge, was applied to some plum trees last season by our friend Thomas Lefever of the town of Venice. It consists of a circular trough made of tin, which was kept constantly supplied with water; and the narrow space between the trough and the tree stuffed with tow or something similar. The trees so treated bore good crops, while not a plum on the other trees escaped. A few of the plums however, were found to be wormy, occasioned perhaps by some of the insects remaining on the tree when the troughs were applied; and it would therefore be prudent to jar the trees at that time. About harvest the apparatus should be removed.

Tin troughs of that description are worth about eighteen pence; but the person who applies them, must understand the art of soldering. †

From the Albany Cultivator.

The Sugar Beet.

MESSRS. GAYLORD & TUCKER—I have noticed in the late numbers of the Cultivator, Dr. Guthrie's and Mr. Bement's attacks on the sugar beet, insinuating that it is an almost worthless root for the feeding of stock; and as the opinions of these gentlemen, with partial experiments, are directly at variance to those of the most eminent agriculturists of France and Germany, after an experience of more than thirty years, and to those also of many of our own countrymen, after trying it with satisfactory effect about five years: and as I had the honor of appearing in the last May number of the Cultivator, strongly recommending its production and feeding, I feel bound to make some comments on these communications, and reiterate my own experience in the feeding qualities, of what I consider as one of the most valuable of roots.

I am perfectly satisfied by Dr. G's statement of the analysis that he made of the beet, vol. viii. p. 40, that he was either grossly imposed upon, in the purchase of seed, and had grown the mangel wurtzel instead of the white Silesian, or that he had planted it in so rich a vegetable soil, as to produce so rank a growth as to almost destroy the saccharine matter that is usually found in it, especially when he adds, that "the beets brought upon our table are totally destitute of sweetness." Now I have not only my own taste for three years in succession, to prove that the sugar beets raised in and about Buffalo, are exceedingly *sweet* and nutritious, but can also bring a hundred witnesses at any time to corroborate the assertion, from their own daily eating. The famous blood beet cannot compare with the sweet, tender Silesian, and as for mangel wurtzel and other beets, they are almost tasteless after them; and they are never boiled in a pot by themselves, that there is not a sweet syrup at the bottom, almost of thickness and agreeable taste of sugar-molasses, which, in my opinion, only want to be clarified and graduated to make good sugar. So much for personal taste and experience; now for that of stock. I know that fed raw to cows, they considerably added to the quantity and especially the quality of the milk, making the butter as sweet, and almost as yellow as is produced on fresh summer's grass: they also keep them, with the addition of hay alone, in the best possible order; and the young stock fed on them, together with hay, were as fat and almost as fine and glossy in their coats, as when on the best of summer pasture. I never tried them with horses, but should hardly think them hearty food enough for those at work. Not keeping sheep, of course I could not experiment with them; but others speak very flatteringly on this point, as may be seen from some communications that went the rounds the year past in most of the agricultural papers, copied, I think, from the Philadelphia Cabinet. Beets there were said to produce the best of mutton, and the finest of wool.

The most important use, however, that I have made of them, is with hogs. But as my breeds embrace only the China and Berkshire, it is in reference to these superior animals alone that I can speak; and here it seems that Dr. Guthrie's Berkshires did tolerably well, while his others almost starved. The first winter I kept my grown swine partly on beets and partly on potatoes, raw; the second winter almost exclusively on raw beets, thrown to them on the ground. I did not notice any difference whatever in their appearance during these two seasons, but each time they were kept in as good flesh as ever I wish to have breeders, and they were by no means allowed to eat their fill of them either. The third winter, (the last,) having erected a steaming apparatus, with a new piggery, I commenced cooking the feed for my hogs, and have frequently cooked beets alone and fed them to all ages, from the pig two months old, up to the grown animal of four years. To the last, I had to stint them to a common water pail half full twice a day, or say from eight to ten quarts, or they would get too fat for breeding; and as to the former, with the addition of a trifling quantity of corn, I never saw animals thrive better, or more contented in my life. They would fill their bellies and lie down in their straw, and doze away for hours together as contented as puppies and as whist as mice; and this stock thus treated, I am not afraid to show, either for general size or fineness of point, against any thing in the United States, saving my late importation, and that only for great weight, these last being somewhat of a larger class than is usual among Berkshires. During this same winter I steamed a mixture of carrots and potatoes with the beets occasionally; but in feeding I found that as a general rule, the pigs would pick out the beets first, the potatoes second, and only eat the carrots when hungry at last; but if any one were to ask which I thought the most nutritious, I should say the potato without doubt. My accommodations are too limited, however, to make the careful experiment as to the relative value of roots, bushel for bushel, and again in comparison with grain, as requested by Mr. Caton, of Illinois, but I trust that the above will be satisfactory to him and to others, so far as it goes, for it is experience and not theory. I must say that I do not like this jumping at conclusions from partial experiments. I recollect reading an address, some two years ago, by some one in Pennsylvania, before an agricultural society, in which the writer maintained—and he seemed to be an intelligent, scientific man—that ruta baga, by analysis, was but little else than wood, and therefore as a food for man and beast, it was almost totally worthless. Indeed! And yet this same despised root, together with a little straw, makes most of the English beef and mutton, and in some instances at times one-fourth supports its laboring population.—Apropos to this: I recollect once telling an intelligent neighbor that I cultivated pumpkins a good deal, and liked them much as food for swine. "Well," he replied, "they never did any thing for my hogs but scour them." The fact was, he had an *inferior breed* of animals. Again, I shut up some Berkshire sows that were quite poor, about three weeks to put them in condition; they were allowed nothing but pumpkins during this time, and were then turned out, having got really, in that short time, almost too fat for good breeding. An intelligent gentleman who had seen them previous to their being shut up, and then again when they were let out, acknowledged that nothing but seeing the thing with his own eyes would have convinced him of the truth of it, and wound up by adding, (I do not give the words exactly, but the ideas,) "why, instead of fatting them, the urine that would have come from common hogs thus fed, would have made them skeleton poor by this time." I am no chemist, and therefore humbly ask what would be the analysis of clover? Not much, I fancy, but water. And yet Berkshires, and in fact, all good crosses of the China hog, will keep fat upon it in summer and grow well; and I will conclude this long letter on sugar beets by saying, that if their stock does not thrive upon them, why then gentlemen have been deceived in their seed, or they have not got the right sort of animal to consume their roots.

Yours,
A. B. ALLEN.

A Crop of Corn.

I give below an account of a crop of corn raised last year. The lot contained four acres, of a rich gravelly soil. It was well manured from the barn-yard, and then these rows were intersected with rows of manure from the hog-yard. It was ploughed of sufficient depth, well harrowed, and planted about the fifth of May. The corn was a bright eight-rowed yellow variety; the rows three feet by three and a half, five grains to a hill. When sufficiently high, it was dressed with a mixture of one part by measure of plaster and three of ashes, a table spoonful to each hill. After weeding, it received another similar dressing.

The product was seven hundred and fifty bushels of good sound corn in the ear, twelve loads of pumpkins, sixteen of stalks, and the nett profit of the field was ninety dollars. A. G. S.

Springhill, Cayuga co., April 12, 1841.

Pride is the first thing that overcomes man, and the last thing that man overcomes.—*St. Augustine.*

"Washingtons Letters on Agriculture."

Mr. D. Hoyt, Bookseller of this city, has placed on our table a very interesting and curious volume; being Fac-Similies of Letters from George Washington, President of the United States, to Sir John Sinclair, on Agriculture, and other topics. This is an American Edition, copied from the English, which was published in London some years ago, by Sir John Sinclair, from whose advertisement we extract the following remarks :—

"It could not but be highly gratifying to me, to be possessed of so many interesting communications from such a distinguished character as the President of the United States; and it was natural to suppose, that the public, but more especially those individuals who revered his memory, would wish to have in their possession copies of a correspondence which displayed to such advantage the superior talents, the generous views, and the unbounded philanthropy of that celebrated statesman.

"The peculiar predilection which General Washington has so strongly and so frequently expressed, in the subsequent letter, for agricultural improvement, which he preferred to every other pursuit, is another circumstance which I was anxious should be recorded for the benefit both of the present and of future times, from a desire that it may make a due impression upon the minds of those who might otherwise be induced to dedicate themselves entirely, either to the phantoms of military fame, or the tortures of political ambition.

"As it is a singular circumstance that a person in such an exalted situation as General Washington, should have leisure to write, *with his own hand*, so many letters to an entire stranger, and some of them of considerable length, I have been induced to have them engraved in order to represent the handwriting of their celebrated author: they are exact copies of those received by me. It is proposed to deposit the originals in the British Museum, as the precious relics of a great man, fit to be preserved in that valuable repository."

Some Remarks on the Value of Live Stock, with relation to the Weight of Offal.

BY THE HON. ADAM FERGUSSON, OF WOODHILL, CANADA.

Messrs. Editors—In the improvement of live stock in this country, the views of breeders have been long directed to the selection of animals of good shape and a "a kindly handling;" and attention to the establishing of new breeds, or to the improving of old ones, has always been appreciated by the public, as reflecting credit upon the enterprise of the individuals, and as conducing to the prosperity of the country. A judicious improvement in live stock is not limited in its effects to that object alone. It never fails, at the same time, to improve the agriculture of the country around; the land being necessarily drained, enclosed, and cultivated, in a manner adequate to raise the superior kind and quality of the produce now required. Such being the beneficial consequences of an improvement of live stock, no suggestion ought to be disregarded which may lead to that important end.

It may be laid down as a maxim, that those breeds, or varieties, are best, which will *pay most, all things considered, in the shortest period*, or which will *produce the greatest weight of marketable produce from any given extent of land, and within any given period.* And, in like manner, it may be stated, that the animal of any given breed, which, in relation to its *live weight*, will bring to the butcher's stall the *greatest quantity of good meat and tallow*, is the animal of the greatest value. Now there is some reason to suspect, that a question having relation to this latter point has been of late too much overlooked, arising from carelessness on the part of the farmer, with some professional mystery, perhaps, on the part of the butcher. The question here referred to, is that of the live and dead weight; and the ratio which one bears to the other in properly fed animals. It is true, that various tables, founded on the determination of this question, have been constructed with the view of assisting the farmer in the disposal of his stock; and such tables are no doubt to a certain extent convenient and useful. A difficulty, however, has generally presented itself in bringing their accuracy to such a direct and palpable test, as to be sufficient to silence a keen and depreciating purchaser, and compel him to admit that the seller does not overrate the weight of the animal. It would seem that attention, at once more extended and minute, must yet be bestowed before the relative live and dead weight of stock can be ascertained, in a manner equally satisfactory to the buyer and the seller.

The particular error into which it is conceived many have fallen, lies in estimating the dead at *only one half the live weight*. It is sufficiently apparent that should the former, in any material degree, exceed this proportion, a very serious loss may be incurred by the seller, who founds his calculation upon that datum; and from some authentic returns, to be just submitted to the reader, it will be seen that an inference to this effect may be reasonably drawn.

In the extensive farming concerns of the late Mr. Curwen, at the Schoose, County of Cumberland, England,—a mode of estimating dead weight was adopted, somewhat singular in its nature, and said to be remarkably correct in its results. Glover, the stock bailiff, a very intelligent man, made use of what he called his "*magical number*," "556," by which, upon receiving the live weight, he professed to give the dead weight, sinking offal, of any fat animal submitted to his test. The writer need scarcely observe, that there is nothing really "magical" in the number 556, or in the manner of obtaining it. If an ox were to weigh 50 stones when alive, and the dead weight were found to be 25 stones, the ratio of dead to live weight would be represented by the fraction 25 to 50 which, converted to decimals, would give 5, and this, multiplied by the live weight, would give the dead weight. But if Mr. Glover, by a series of more correct observations, found that upon an average of oxen the live weight was 50 stones, and the dead weight 27 stones 11 2-10 lbs., the proportion of dead to live weight would be represented by 27 stones 11 2-10 lbs. to 50, which converted to decimals, would give .556; which again multiplied by the live weight would give the dead weight. In one instance, (verified by the writer,) Glover's calculation certainly approached very nearly to the truth, and gave a greater return than competent judges were disposed to allow, from handling the animal alive. The subject of experiment was an Ayrshire heifer, 18 months old, which Mr. Curwen slaughtered at one of his great general meetings, as a sample of his favorite system of soiling. This animal had never been *a day out of a calf pen or straw yard*, from her birth, had never tasted oil cake or grain, and was undoubtedly a very forward animal of her age. Her live weight was correctly ascertained to be 55 stone, of 14 lbs. to the stone, which being applied as a multiplier to the *famous number*, and cutting off the three figures to the right, gave the following product: 556 × 55 = 30,580, that is, holding the three right hand figures as decimals, about 30½ stones. The weight of this heifer, by measurement, in Ainslies tables, was pretty nearly the same. The actual result gave 30 stones of meat, and 2 stones of loose fat, fine marbled beef; but by no means prime fat. In this animal, then, which had certainly not attained a state of perfection, we have a return considerably exceeding one half of the live weight.

Mr. Rennie of Phantassie, (probably the greatest practical agriculturist in Scotland, of his day,) and Mr. Curwen, with their respective adherents, differed in their estimation of the live and dead weight upon general principles. Mr. Rennie would not allow more than one half of the live weight to be reckoned upon, except in cases of extraordinary fat, to which certainly the heifer in question had no pretensions, and in whose case, notwithstanding the proportions of Mr. Rennie, were considerably below the mark.

The following details will still further illustrate this subject, and may tend to excite more than a doubt, whether one-half be not too small a proportion to be assumed in estimating, the live and dead weight of stock.

Tables of Sheep and Cattle slaughtered in various years, with the amount of live and dead weight—stone of 14 lbs.

I. SHEEP.

	Live Wt.		Dead Wt.		Tallow.	
	Sts.	lbs.	Sts.	lbs.	Sts.	lbs.
1. A Leicester sheep, 2 years old,	12	0.4	9	7.4	1	5.7
2. A Cheviot sheep, 3 years old,	10	7.6	7	7	1	10.1
3. A black faced sheep, 5 years old,	11	2.4	8	1.8	1	12.1
4. A black faced wedder, 4 years old,	12	0	6	4		
5. A Cheviot wedder, 3 years old,	8	6	4	12		
6. A Leicester wedder, 3 years old,	11	8	7	3		
7. A black faced wedder, 5 years old,	10	0	5	10		
8. A Cheviot sheep, 18 months old,	7	8	4	0	1	4
9. A Cheviot ewe, 4 years old,	7	12	3	12	0	10
10. do do	7	7	3	9	0	13
11. do do	7	11	3	11	0	11
					0	12
Total,	106	6.4	61	7.2	9	7.9
Average,	9	9.5	5	12.1	1	9.7

According to the average on the above table, Mr. Glover's rule would give 5 stone 5 lbs. as the dead weight; but the true multiplier would be 605, instead of 556, according to Mr. Glover's practice; or instead of 500 according to the common practice.

II. CATTLE.

	Live Wt.		Dead Wt.		Tallow.		Hide.		Other offs.	
	Sts.	lbs.	Sts.	lbs.	Sts.	lbs.	Sts.	lbs.	Sts.	lbs.
1. Aberdeenshire ox,	132	11.4	84	6.1	16	5.7	7	2.6	21	10.8
2. A short horned ox,	132	0.4	90	1.1	14	0.9	5	8.7	32	3.7
3. A short horned Grey,	120	4.4	77	9.2	15	8.8	5	0	32	0.4
4. A Stot,	120	5	67	7	14	12	4	2	30	7
5. A West Highland Stot,	83	8	46	3	6	3	2	7		
6. An Aberdeenshire Stot,	95	0	53	4	8	4	4	5		
do	86	4	47	2	8	0	5	9		
							6	0		
Total,	771	5.8	485	4.6	83	6.4	42	3.5	99	7.9
Average,	10	9.7	65	8.7	11	12.9	6	0.4	24	12.4

The above table gives the same result to a fraction as the last, and this curious coincidence is deserving of notice, as occurring in the case of animals so entirely

distinct in their form and character, as sheep and oxen are.

The general conclusion to be drawn from these returns would seem to be, that the practice of estimating the dead weight at one half the live weight, is erroneous. It would by no means, however, be safe to draw a specific conclusion as to the actual proportion of live to dead weight from the tables now given, on account of the limited number of the returns made. It is only by means of a great number of such experiments that we can hope to obtain a just medium, and found upon it a safe conclusion. Could farmers be induced to give more attention to this subject, by keeping accurate records of stock slaughtered by them and their friends, much might speedily be done to settle the question of the live and the dead weight, while there is good reason to believe that many respectable butchers would concur in preserving and communicating similar details. A further purpose might be promoted by constructing such tables. We should, by means of them, be able to discover the breeds or varieties of our different species of stock *which yield the greatest return in proportion to the offal*, and thus perhaps be enabled to draw conclusions as to the relative value of different breeds.

It has been before observed that the question of the ratio of live to dead weight seems to have been a good deal overlooked of recent years. At one period, the attention of individuals, admirably fitted for the investigation, appears to have been awakened to the importance of the inquiry. In the able report of the county of Durham, some interesting details on the subject are given; but these can scarcely be said to do more than open up the subject; and certainly a great blank remains to be filled up before the farmer and the professional butcher shall be placed on equal terms as regards their information upon this point.

Should these cursory remarks tend to direct the attention of breeders and graziers to this interesting subject of inquiry, the object of the writer will have been fully accomplished.

Geology of Pennsylvania.

In the "Third Annual Report on the Geological Survey" of that State, (1839,) Professor Rogers in describing his "MIDDLE SECONDARY RED SANDSTONE FORMATION," makes the following remarks :—

"It seems to have originated in a long narrow tough or bay which had its source at least as far south as the central latitudes of Virginia, and which probably opened into the ocean somewhere near the present positions of the Raritan and New York bays. Their materials give evidence of having been swept into this estuary or great river from the south and south east; and hence the almost universal dip or inclination of the beds towards the northwest, *a feature clearly not produced by any uplifting agency*, but assumed originally at the time of their deposition in consequence of the direction or set of the currents, which laid them down layer after layer. With the exception of one or two fossil fishes found in this formation in New Jersey, *I am not aware that any animal organic remains* have been hitherto met with in any part of the stratum: and hence it becomes difficult to assign its precise place in the general series of geological formations. Relics of vegetation are however, occasionally found under the form, especially of highly compact and bituminous *lignite*."

It is possible the strata were formed in the manner he has mentioned; and that no "uplifted agency" has given them their present dip; but we think such a conclusion ought to be founded on something more than cursory observation. It seems to us very improbable. We have not learned however, whether this able geologist has relinquished, or still retains that singular opinion; for it has not been in our power to procure either of his later Reports; but if he should examine the locality which we shall proceed to designate, it is probable those fossils would indicate the age of the formation, and their position shed some light on the manner in which they were deposited.

About half a mile northeast of Phœnixville in Chester county, on the opposite side of the river Schuylkill, on a high hill, we saw OYSTER SHELLS imbedded in the solid rock which had been laid bare by a torrent. It was shown to us in the fall of the year 1806; and as we had not found any fossil shells below the Blue Mountains before that time, we viewed it as a great curiosity. †

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Letter from Wisconsin.

MESSRS EDITORS—Perceiving that you have no correspondent from this territory, I take the liberty of filling that station, and will, whenever time shall permit, give an account of matters and things as they exist in this "Badger" territory of ours—premising, however, that I leave it to your readers whether my communications are interesting or not. Many of them have friends and relatives in this territory, and it may prove of interest to them to hear occasionally from this quarter.

Much has been written and said in respect to Wisconsin, its fertility, its universal wealth, and its natural advantages; but much remains to be told in relation to the system of farming that has been adopted in some parts of the territory; although there is much to be urged in extenuation, as the country is new, and most of the settlers are men of limited character; but still there are many among us, who, if they would take the trouble to look a little into the future, and loose their purse strings, could confer a benefit upon the territory, and upon themselves and their posterity. The introduction of improved farm implements and machinery, such as the threshing machine, the straw cutter, the horse rake, the cultivator, and the hundred other useful implements to be found in the agricultural repositories of the east, would be of immense utility on our fine rolling prairies, where there are no stumps nor stones to obstruct their operation.

Many of the settlers are men who have not been bred farmers, but who have left the workshop to try their hands at the plough, and some of them are rather "green" at the business, among which I class myself. But I find one trait among them which is not found so generally among the old class of farmers. They are more of a reading people. Deprived of the advantage of experience, they are obliged to depend upon the knowledge of others, and are therefore more willing to lend their support to the agricultural journals of the day, than are those who have imbibed their knowledge and their prejudices from a daily experience in agricultural pursuits.

Although at this time the natural fertility of the soil of Wisconsin supersedes the use of manures, the time will come, if the eastern skinning system is followed, when it will require all the renovating powers of a proper rotation and application of the various fertilizing substances, to render an equivalent to the farmer for his labor.

Wheat is destined to be the great staple of this territory, and many are pursuing the same system that was adopted in the Genesee country, that of growing wheat to the exclusion of any other crop, on the same land.

Corn ripens well in this country, but it will never, probably, be grown to the extent that it is in Indiana and other states to the south of us; but enough, however, to supply the community, as the "badgers" are not such "corn crackers" as their neighbors in the hoosier state and in Kentucky, whose national dish is "corn dodgers and hoe cake." Every variety of soil may be found in this territory, and any thing may be grown here that will thrive in New York or New England.

With an extent of territory larger than any state in the Union, and possessing, as she does, immense treasures in her lead and copper and iron ores, Wisconsin presents at the present time an object worthy the attention of every well wisher of this country. Still reposing in her minority as a territory, she holds out to the patriot and the moralist the hope that her constitution and laws, will receive the benefits of the experience and legislation of the older states of the confederacy, and that by their misfortunes and miscalculations, she will steer clear of the rocks and quicksands on which many of them have been nearly wrecked. Taken as a whole, I do not believe there can be found a more moral class of people in the United States than in this territory. They are composed, to be sure, of almost every nation; for here you will find the Dutchman, the Norwegian, the Englishman, the Russian, the Prussian, the Frenchman, the Scotchman, and the sons of "Green Erin," all congregated in one community and amenable to the same laws, although they retain their national habits. It is amusing to see some of the Norwegians and Dutch open a farm in the thick forest. They make thorough work of it. In clearing, they commence at the root of a tree and dig round it so that it falls, either by its own might or by the wind. They then log it and burn it before they proceed further. By this means they get a clear field, unobstructed by stumps and logs, as you will find is not usually the case with the Yankee or English farmer.

Wisconsin at this time holds out great inducements to breeders of stock, especially as her beautiful prairies afford the best of pasture, and there are many thousand acres yet unentered, that would far surpass in worth many of the meadows of the eastern states, for the pasturage of cattle. Nearly all the neat stock now in the territory, is from Illinois and Indiana, and consist of all bloods, colors, shapes, and sizes; and you may see here also the famous breed of hogs which friend Robinson, of Lake C. H., took such a fancy to as to think he could fat them. They are the real land pike and alligator breed, snout and all. An improvement is beginning to be made in this race of quadrupeds and you may see the Chinese and Berkshire blood running in the veins of many of our grunting inhabitants. There are a few full bloods in this neighborhood, and their progeny are being distributed through the country, and will result much to the benefit of the farmer. There have been a few importations of blooded cattle into the territory. Jupiter, imported by Mr. Geo. Reed of Milwaukee, is a fine full blooded Short Horn Durham Bull, eight years old; and another, belonging to Judge Doty of Green Bay, have been productive of great benefit to this section of country; and half bloods, and other grade animals may be often met with.

But I have written more than I intended at first, and shall conclude, and take another opportunity, when I am "in the vein" of giving you a second communication. Yours, &c.

E. B. QUINER.

Milwaukee, W. T., March, 1841.

MICHIGAN COAL.—A load of coal passed through this village a few days since, on its way to Detroit, from the village of Corunna, in Shiawassee county. The gentleman who owned it, left a small specimen with us. It has the appearance of the coal found at Pittsburgh, Pa., and burns as freely, emitting the same smell. The gentleman informs us that, from present appearances, the supply is inexhaustible, and is found within three feet of the surface If it is as represented by our informant, which we do not doubt, it will be a source of much wealth to the State at large, and add immensely to the business of the place at which it is found.—*Pontiac Jacksonian.*

Wilberforce, who had a great taste for horticulture, considered flowers to be the smiles of the Divine goodness.

ROCHESTER, MAY, 1841.

Monroe Co. Agricultural Society Meeting.

A meeting of the Monroe County Agricultural Society will be held according to previous notice, on Wednesday the 5th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the long room, 3d story, Arcade Building.

It is particularly desired that all who feel an interest in the objects of the Society will be present, as very important business is to be transacted.

Legislative Aid.

The bill for the encouragement of Agricultural Societies, has passed the Assembly and to a third reading in the Senate. It will doubtless become a law before many of our readers receive this paper. (We stop the press to announce its final passage.)

Corrections.—The bill appropriates $8,000 per annum—not $7,000 as stated last month. We also stated that the report was made to the Assembly before the petitions from Western New York were received. We should have said before *many* of them were received.

We will, next month, publish an abstract of this bill, and also the one for the encouragement of Silk Culture, if passed.

Organize the Societies!

As the law for the encouragement of agriculture has passed, every County in the State should organize a Society, and adopt efficient measures to carry out the purposes of the appropriation. We hope at least to hear that all the Counties in the Western part of the State have done so, and it will give us pleasure to receive a list of the officers of each Society for publication.

Horticultural Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the friends of Horticulture will be held on Thursday next, May 6th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the Lecture Room of the Young Men's Association, for the purpose of organizing a Horticultural Society.

The committee appointed to prepare a constitution will lay their report before the meeting. As most people at this season feel interested more or less in gardening, it is to be expected there will be a numerous attendance.

The Season and the Crops.

The severe frosts of last month have done considerable injury to the late sown wheat in this vicinity, especially on light soils, which *heave* by frost. Some pieces we have seen, are entirely destroyed.

We observe accounts from nearly all parts of the country respecting the backwardness of the season, and the scarcity of feed for cattle. One would think a few such lessons would convince every farmer of the necessity and advantage of raising more *root crops.*

A paper from Oneida Co., states, that "seldom has so cold a spring been known, even in this part of the country, so near as we are to the region of perpetual snows. The winter has been so long and severe, that the farmers in the north part of this county have fed out all their hay, and most of the coarse grains and forage are exceedingly scarce. In some parts, cattle are dying for the want of food, and some farmers are selling their cattle at auction, having found it impossible to furnish the necessary keeping, both on account of its scarcity, and for the want of means to purchase at the present high price of hay. The prospect still is far from affording any encouragement that vegetation will relieve their sufferings. On the hills north, the snow is yet very deep over the entire surface of the country."

The Troy Whig of the 24th April, says, "we learn by a gentleman from Plattsburgh, that loaded teams crossed Lake Champlain at that place on the ice, on Friday last.

"There are *three* feet of snow only ten miles west of the Lake. The farmers are nearly all out of hay, and their cattle in a starving condition."

INQUIRIES.

Larvæ or Grubs in Cattle.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Will some of your correspondents please give the public the benefit of their observations concerning *grubs in the back and sides of cattle?* They seem mostly to be found in these animals while low in flesh, in winter and spring, and to vary greatly, both in number and frequency, in different seasons. It is presumable that they are the larvæ of some insect; yet in the absence of proof this must be mere presumption. From our own small experience, we know them to create great annoyance and irritation, fever and emaciation, to cattle, if nothing more.

It is desirable that something be known in regard to their origin and character in natural history, the means of prevention, and what is of still more importance, the means of best obviating the evils resulting from them to our stock.

JAMES H. C. MILLER.

Jackson co. O., Feb. 17, 1841.

Poultry.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I wish to ask through your valuable paper, the following questions, hoping that some of your correspondents will reply to them.

1st. Will hens lay as well when confined as otherwise?

2d. Will they lay as well without the male?

3d. What kind of fowl will lay best?

4th. Will hens pay better in eggs than in rearing chickens?

5th. What quantity of feed for a given number, and what kind is best to make them lay?

6th. Is there any work written on this subject, and what is it?—the best, I mean. S. H. CLARK.

Mattituck, N. Y. April, 1841.

Culture of Hemp.—A correspondent in Canada asks for information respecting the culture and preparation of hemp.

Culture of Tobacco.—Another asks the same respecting tobacco, in this climate.

Wild Rice.—Mr. P. Hunt of Milford, Mass., has obtained and sown some wild rice, and he requests some reader of the Farmer in Canada or elsewhere, to give information respecting the growth and use of this grain.

Beet Sugar.—If any of our readers made any experiments in the manufacture of sugar from beets the past season, they will oblige us by giving an account of the result.

Will the Managers of the White Pigeon Beet Sugar Co., inform us whether they made any further experiments, and with what results?—EDS.

Cure for Bog Spavin.—A correspondent has a fine young horse affected with bog (or wind) spavin of 2 or 3 month's duration, and asks what is the most simple and effectual remedy.

☞ The inquirers respecting Silk and Silk Worms, and Flowers and Shrubs, are referred to the numerous articles on these subjects in our last year's volume, which, if not already possessed, can be obtained for 50 cts.

Bounty on Silk.—W. B. B. is informed that the State of New York has not yet passed any law to give a bounty on silk. We only stated that a bill was reported to the Assembly for the purpose.

Extracts from Correspondence.

"A. G. S." of Cayuga co. made, in the spring of 1839, five hundred and thirty pounds of maple sugar from one hundred and twenty-five trees; and in 1840, from one tree, thirteen pounds of sugar, and seven pounds ten ounces of molasses. He decidedly prefers, instead of making sugar into *cakes,* to boil it until it will *grain,* so that the impurities will settle to the bottom of the vessel, and the molasses remaining gently poured off.

"A Mercer county Farmer," (Pa.) says, "My crops for five years have been as follows:—Wheat, 15 to 27 bushels per acre; corn from 40 to 60; oats from 40 to 50; potatoes generally 400 per acre. Our kinds are the Mississippi or Merinos, which will yield 500 bushels per acre, and the *Neshanocks, not Meshanocks,* as this is the county where these potatoes were first raised by James Gilkey, on *Neshanock creek.*"

Culture of Asparagus.

This wholesome and delicious vegetable ought to be cultivated by every family that possesses a few yards of ground. It is a dish that nearly all persons are fond of, and it supplies the table during the most destitute season of the year. A good bed will last fifteen or twenty years, and will bear cutting some twenty times in a season. It occupies but little space, and the trouble and expense of culture is much less than is generally supposed. A bed, five feet by twenty, will contain one hundred roots, and is large enough for a moderate sized family. If good two-years old roots are used, they will bear some cutting the next year after planting.

The following directions will enable any intelligent laborer to form and plant the bed:—

If there is any choice, select a warm location, where the soil is deep and rich, neither wet nor dry; mark out the boundaries of the bed, and dig out the earth to the depth of eighteen inches. (If the location is rather wet, and the bottom hard, dig six inches deeper, and put in six inches of oyster shells or loose stones.) If the top soil is good, lay it on one side, but wheel the poor earth away. Then take well rotted manure and mix it with an equal portion of good earth, and fill up the bed even with the surface; then rake it smooth and place the roots on the top of the ground, twelve inches apart; spread the fibres and fix them in their natural position with the hand; then cover the whole with three or four inches of the mixed compost, smooth it off neatly, and the work is finished.

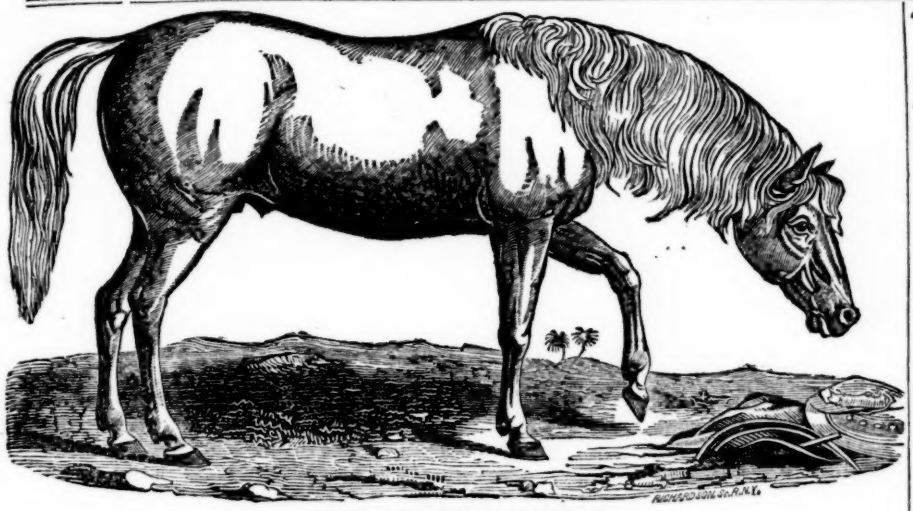
Water the bed after planting, if dry weather succeeds, and keep it clear of weeds during summer. Before setting in of winter, cut off the stalks, and give an annual dressing of two or three inches of manure. The roughest of this should be raked off in the spring, and the surface of the bed loosened with a manure fork.

☞ Fine two-years old roots are for sale at the Seed Store. Price $1,50 per 100.

Rhubarb, or Pie-Plant.

This is another of the earliest luxuries of the season, and deserves more general cultivation. It is of the easiest possible culture. Plant the roots about three feet apart, in deep rich soil, well manured. A warm border on the south side of a fence, is the best place.

The Early Red variety grows the quickest, and in using requires the least sugar. One dozen roots is sufficient for a family. They are for sale at the Seed Store. Price, 50 cts. per doz.



THE ARABIAN HORSE.

From Low's grand work, "Illustrations of the breeds of Domestic Animals."

(COPIED FROM FARMERS' CABINET.)

The exquisitely beautiful animal, here most faithfully represented, exhibits correctly the form and character of the genuine ARAB. He was taken in an assault by an Arab tribe, on a party of the royal family of Persia, when journeying on a pilgrimage. The chief who headed the attacking party was killed, and his superb Charger, galloping into the Persian ranks, was taken: a ransom, enormous for so poor a tribe, was subsequently offered by the Arabs, but was refused, and he was brought to England by Sir John McNeil. He stands fourteen hands and a half high, is g ntle in the highest degree, and so thoroughly trained in that kind of exercise which the Arabians are careful to teach their horses, that he may be galloped round the narrowest circle. When his portrait was in the course of being painted, he was languid from the effects of cold; it was wished to rouse him from his lethargy, and the idea occurred of trying the effects of a few tones of simple music—the sounds no sooner reached his ear than his whole frame instantly became agitated to a violent degree; his heart throbbed convulsively, and so great was his excitement that it was found necessary instantly to stop the music! some chord of feeling, it would seem, had been struck—perhaps he was reminded of his desert home, and his friends and companions, from whom he had been so rudely severed. The generous animal is here depicted as scenting the garments and weapons of his slaughtered master, and no one can examine the lineaments of his expressive countenance, without experiencing a gush of feeling arising within his breast, in sympathy with the beautiful mourner.

The gentleness of the Arabian horse is proverbial; and although so elegantly formed, and so delicately fine and sleek his skin, even the English horse would perish under the scanty fare, the toils and privations he is doomed to suffer. They are patient of hunger and thirst, to a degree unknown in any other race, subsisting, oftentimes, on the withered herbs of the desert, and roots dragged from under the sand, and even on the milk of the camel. They bear continued exposure to the fiercest heats, and day after day pursue marches of incredible toil through the burning sands of the wilderness, forming by their bodies a shade from the fiery heat of the sun, under which their masters repose during the halt for a period in the middle of the day, and a shelter by night. But an Arab never beats, or even speaks harshly to his horse—he treats him as a companion, and his children find in him a playmate, and his wife a nurse for her infant, and all making a pillow of his neck by night. Without the use of the bit, he will obey the slightest motion of his rider; stand at a word, or put himself at full speed in an instant! Such is the creature so happily formed for the scanty herbs, the thirst, and toil of the burning desert.

From the Mag. of Horticulture.

Cultivation of the Filbert.

The filbert is one of the finest nuts, and although great quantities of the fruit are imported, and sold in the fruit shops annually, there are scarcely any, as yet, cultivated in the United States. A sterile variety of the English filbert may be seen in many of our gardens, which rarely produces any fruit; but the finer sorts, which thrive luxuriantly, and bear most abundantly in this climate, are scarcely known in cultivation. Nothing can well be easier than the cultivation of this shrub or tree, and we are confident that were the merits of the better varieties generally known, no garden would be considered complete without them. A few years since, we imported small plants of the most celebrated English varieties, and have, without the least attention to pruning, realized quite an abundant crop of fine nuts, for two years past, which are quite an acceptable addition to the dessert.

Among the finest of these varieties are the *Frizzled*, the red Kernel, the Northampton Prolific, the Cobnut, and the Cosford. We have found the Cosford, Frizzled, and the Northampton Prolific, the most productive varieties in this climate. All the varieties grow very vigorously in any good soil, naturally dry rather than moist, but a dry gravelly loam, or sandy loam, is considered preferable. In pruning and training filberts, the first most important requisite is to keep the main stem free from all suckers; and the second, to prevent too great a luxuriance of wood, which, if suffered to grow at random, will prevent the production of large crops. The nuts are produced, both upon the sides of the young wood, and upon lateral spurs, annually produced on the older branches, after the previous year's bearings lateral shoots have been trimmed away. Abroad, therefore, what is called the *spurring in* system of pruning is adopted, and the extremities of the leading shoots are shortened every spring. This throws nearly all the vigor of the tree into the bearing branches, and produces a larger crop of fruit annually.

In some parts of England, large plantations of filberts are made, for profit. Kent is the most celebrated nut growing district, and the average crop there is about eight hundred weight per acre, although, in good soils and favorable seasons, thirty hundred weight have been raised on an acre of ground. The bushes are generally trained with single stems, and the heads pruned in the form of a hoop, kept about six feet high from the ground.

There does not appear to be the least obstacle to the profitable cultivation of the filbert on a large scale, in this country, and our dry fine summers would probably be found more favorable to the productions of large crops, than the moist ones of England. A return of fruit is speedily received after planting on good soils, and we would, with confidence, recommend a trial of a filbert orchard, to enterprising cultivators.

In gardens, a row of the finer sort of this fruit may be advantageously introduced, as a screen or barrier, in portions where such a feature is desirable, as the foliage is large and dense, and thus the double advantage of fruit, and privacy or protection will be realized.

A. J. DOWNING.

Newburgh, N. Y.

THE LATE PRESIDENT.

Our readers will pardon the liberty we take in devoting a small space to the commemoration of an event which has spread sorrow and mourning over this whole land. The death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, whom the sovereign people, by their free will, had so lately chosen to preside over this great nation, has in all places, and from all parties, called forth manifestations of the deepest regret, and most abiding sorrow.

Devout minds cannot but regard this national bereavement as an afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence; and such will willingly comply with the following recommendation of President Tyler, as the most appropriate manner in which a Christian people can commemorate this solemn event.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A RECOMMENDATION.

When a Christian people feel themselves to be overtaken by a great public calamity, it becomes them to humble themselves under the dispensation of Divine Providence, to recognize His righteous government over the children of men, to acknowledge His goodness in time past, as well as their own unworthiness, and to supplicate His merciful protection for the future.

The death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, so soon after his elevation to that high office, is a bereavement peculiarly calculated to be regarded as a heavy affliction, and to impress all minds with a sense of the uncertainty of human things, and of the dependence of nations, as well as of individuals, upon our Heavenly Parent.

I have thought, therefore, that I should be acting in conformity with the general expectation and feelings of community, in recommending, as I now do, to the People of the United States, of every religious denomination, that, according to their several modes and forms of worship, they observe a day of Fasting and Prayer, by such religious services as may be suitable on the occasion; and I recommend Friday, the Fourteenth Day of May next, for that purpose; to the end, that on that day, we may all, with one accord, join in humble and reverential approach to HIM, in whose hands we are, invoking him to inspire us with a proper spirit and temper of heart and mind under these frowns of His Providence, and still to bestow His gracious benedictions upon our government and our country.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, April 13, 1841.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

New Drill Barrow.

MESSRS. EDITORS—To the hundred inventions for planting ruta baga, beet, and other seeds, I must add one of my own, which I have had made, and shall give a trial this spring. If it succeeds, as I think it will, I shall send you a description of it, as I think it will be found the cheapest thing yet of this kind. It consists merely of a seed barrel and two band wheels, one of which is placed on the axle of a common wheel barrow, by which motion is given to the barrel containing seed; a furrow is opened by a cultivator tooth, the seed is dropped, a chain covers it, and last of all a roller presses the earth upon the seed, and the planting is finished. The advantage of this contrivance is, it can be attached to a common wheel barrow, by taking off the bottom boards. When not wanted as a drill barrow, it can be converted to its legitimate use; and I have found it very handy about the place, in making garden, hot beds, &c. Yours &c.,

E. B. QUINER.

Milwaukee, W. T., April, 1841.

SILK WORM EGGS.

LARGE White Peanut, and large Nankin Peanut eggs (the *Sina Miralel*, and *Mirabeljaune*, of the French,) and the common Sulphur varieties, are for sale at the Seed store, by BATEHAM & CROSMAN,

Rochester, April 1, 1841.

Excrescences on Plum Trees.

In a late journey through some parts of Seneca and Ontario counties, we could not but observe the increase of these unsightly *bunches* on the plum trees, within the past year; and the inquiry came before us, Have these people no eyes? or do they see not that their trees must soon perish unless they lend a helping hand? Branch after branch becomes loaded, the nutriment is turned into other channels, and a general decline must rapidly supervene.

Yet these worms which feed on the best juices of the tree and load it with deformity, are utterly helpless, and live entirely through our forbearance or neglect. No work is more easy than to destroy them, if we go about it in the right way. Let every man that owns a plum tree and wishes to preserve it, cut off every branch on which these excrescences are found, and burn them to prevent the possibility of the insects escaping. We do not expect however, that worms will be found in these old habitations at this season—the perfect insect escaped from them last season; but eggs were most probably deposited again in the same branches; and our object is to have the young worms destroyed. Soon after the receipt of this number of the New Genesee Farmer, begin to watch for new nests, as they will probably appear soon after the tree comes into full leaf. Let the search be thorough, cut them off and burn them without delay, and there will be but few to disturb the tree next year.

We have observed that this insect is generally not much inclined to travel when it can be accommodated near its native spot. Some limbs are more crowded with these bunches than others; and we have lately seen several trees standing near together that were ruined; while two or three others at no greater distance than a few rods, were almost exempt from those ravages. We mention this to show that the progress of these insects is moderate—not rushing on in overwhelming numbers like many other insects. Be encouraged then, and go to work. †

Our Woollen manufactures prejudiced by the Compromise Act, owing to the duty on fine foreign Wool. Cheap capital and cheap production makes England a creditor nation—not her restrictive measures.

MESSRS. EDITORS—It was an oversight in the framers of our Compromise Act, to make the same reduction in the duties on imported woollens as on any other article: for the reason that England admits foreign wool into her ports at a merely nominal duty of one penny per lb., while the United States puts a prohibitory duty on fine foreign wools.

The low price of wool in Germany enables the English manufacturer to procure his fine stock from thence, much cheaper than it can be procured at home; and as it is imported almost without duty, he can the more successfully compete with our own manufactures, who are cut off by a high duty from a supply of fine foreign wool. Hence the minimum duty of 20 per cent. on foreign cloths, which under the compromise act is to take effect in 1842, is by no means a sufficient protection for our woollen manufactures against competition from abroad.

In 1824 the duty on foreign wool in England was 6d. sterling, about 11 cts., per lb. But in order to give the woollen manufacturer a boon to compensate him for the effect of our high tariff on British woollens, the British government reduced the duty on foreign wool to one penny per lb. Hence the hardship of the provisions of our compromise act in relation to woollen cloth, as it reduces the duty on foreign fine cloth, without a correspondent reduction of the duty on fine foreign wool.

Should Congress take off the duty on foreign wool, our wool growers would have a right to complain. What then is to be done for our woollen manufacturers? I reply, revise the compromise act so as to give them that relief which their necessities and the justice of their cause demands. Let the advocates of free trade reflect that in a moderate protection extended to our woollen manufactures, they are also encouraging the wool growers, by giving to this class of our agriculturists that stability of demand, and consequent regular profits, they have never yet enjoyed.

The friends of a high tariff in the United States are continually urging that England extends towards her manufacturing interests, an almost unlimited protection. On examination we find that out of 1150 articles on which an impost duty is levied, only 20 of them pays a duty for protection—the remaining 1130 paying a duty for revenue only. Is it not rather the cheapness of capital and the low price of labor, rather than a highly protective tariff, which enables England to sell so much, and to become the great creditor nation of both the civilized and pagan world?

Much has been said of late about the prejudicial operation of the English Corn Laws upon the trade of the United States. What right have we to complain of England for thus saving her agricultural interest from utter prostration and ruin, by the free admission of our more cheaply raised productions? We have at least one salve in our dilemma—the protection England gives to her agriculture is a direct charge upon her manufacturing interests. Manufacturing England, under her corn law restrictions, is a much less dangerous competitor to manufacturing America, than she would be if American bread stuffs were admitted free into English ports.

There is another reason why the recinding of the English corn laws would fail to give any considerable demand for bread stuffs from the United States. Germany and the north of Europe, can at all times supply England with grain on quite as good, if not better, terms than the United States.

Let farmers then, instead of depending on the devices of legislation, learn to look to their own resources, and "make not haste to be rich." Let them diversify their productions to suit the varied capability of the soil, and the probable state of the markets. If prices are low, so far as the farmer is the consumer of his own productions, he loses nothing. If his surplus does not bring as much as in other times, neither does the manufactured article he needs cost as much. If he owes old debts, he is indeed the loser by the cheapness of the times; but this loss must be chargeable to the year in which the debt was incurred, and not to the present era of exploded humbug and sober reality.

S. W.

From the (London) Gardener's Chronicle of Feb. 27.

Trees and Shrubs.

The following list of the newest and most remarkable deciduous trees and shrubs, embraces all the more desirable, but many of them are at present extremely rare:—

Leycesteria formosa, a handsome shrub from the North of India, produces its white flowers in August, and makes a pretty appearance with its red bracts which surround the flowers, and large leaves. It is particularly valuable in exposed situations near the sea where the bracts and leaves assume a deeper color.

Paulownia imperialis, a low tree from Japan, in appearance very like Catalpa syringæfolia, has beautiful lilac-colored flowers.

Cornus macrophylla and [C.] *grandis*, handsome shrubs, growing from 10 to 12 feet high—the former from the north of India, and the latter from Mexico.

Caragana Gerardiana, a handsome low shrub with yellow flowers from the north of India.

Cytisus Weldenii, a shrub from Dalmatia, producing spikes of yellow blossoms, like a Laburnum, but the spikes have an ascending direction instead of being pendent.

Spiræa Lindleyana, a fine species from the North of India, nearly related to the well known S. sorbifolia. *S. cuneifolia*, [*S.*] *laxiflora*, [*S*] *vaccinifolia*, and [*S.*] *rotundifolia*, are also from the North of India, and form pretty low shrubs. *S. fissa* from Mexico, is a handsome shrub, growing from 15 to 20 feet high.

Lonicera Ledebourii, a curious plant from California, remarkable for its bright blue berries.

The genus *Philadelphus* has had several accessions from the north of India and Mexico. *P. Gordonianus* from Northwest America, is one of the finest species, bearing its white flowers in great profusion in July, and forming a bush from 8 to 10 feet high. *P. mexicanus* from Mexico, [*P.*] *triflorus* and [*P.*] *tomentosus* from the North of India, are also desirable plants well adapted for the shrubbery.

Deutzia corymbosa, from the Himalayas, produces white flowers in June.

Berberis coriaria is a handsome species from the north of India, with fine evergreen leaves and yellow flowers.

Coriaria nepalensis is a fine plant for a wall.

Ribes Menziesii with scarlet flowers from Northwest America, and [*R.*] *glaciale* with white flowers from the North of India, deserve a place in every collection of plants.

Aralia japonica, a curious shrub from Japan, growing from 12 to 20 feet high.

Betula Rhojputtra, a very handsome large tree from the Himalayas, nearly related to the common birch.

Amygdalus incana, a Caucasian species, is extremely ornamental in April, when covered with its bright pink flowers; and in the summer, its light green leaves, covered with white down on the under side, make a good contrast when planted among evergreens. *A. Pallasii* from Russia, is also a pretty low shrub.

Clematis Hendersonii, a garden variety [a hybrid?] is perhaps the handsomest of the genus, producing a profusion of large purple flowers from June to September. It is adapted to covering a bower or trellis-work, and if trained umbrella fashion on a lawn, would form a most beautiful object.

Atragene macropetala, a Siberian creeper is by no means unworthy of a place on a wall.

Acer colchicum and [*A.*] *Lobelii*, the former a native of Colchis and the latter of Italy, form handsome low trees. A. Lobelii is remarkable for the fine purple bloom which covers its young shoots.

Decayed Turnips.

Seeing many inquiries as to the cause of the rotting of a turnip crop, without the least appearance of the disease externally, and having had much experience in the raising root-crops of various kinds, I would say, the evil arises from a wet and retentive subsoil. Four years ago I sowed a fresh broken up piece of land with ruta baga; it had been in wood, and this was the first cultivated crop that had been raised upon it. The plants came well, and flourished for a season, when some of them began to turn blue, and they were then soon full of the animal, called familiarly the plant louse; others, however, retained their healthy appearance, while their internal parts were one mass of corruption; and it was curious to observe, on putting one's foot on a large healthy looking turnip, and full of foliage, how suddenly the whole superstructure would crush down into complete rottenness, the shell not being more than half an inch in thickness. On examining the tap roots of many of them, they were found rotten, although the disease had not extended, in some cases, to within several inches of the bulb, while the effluvia which arose from many, even of the comparatively sound looking roots, was convincing proof of incipient decay. Many of the roots, to appearance perfectly sound, were packed away for winter provender, but I believe I may say, that no one of them proved in reality so, and no cattle would touch them.

The winter following revealed the truth, for, on examining the land, it was found to be full of stagnant water to within a few inches of the surface; since then it has been drained and well cultivated, and I have no idea that the crop of turnips which I intend to grow upon it the present season, will decay on the land. Should they, however, deceive me, I will tell the truth, and inform you of the result, "right or wrong."—*Far. Cab.* J. STURGES.

From the New England Farmer.

Decayed Turnips.

I observed in the last number of the Farmer, an article from the Farmers' Cabinet, in which it is stated that this disease is the consequence of a wet or too retentive subsoil. That a soil of this description is not suitable to the cultivation of turnips, is generally admitted; but how does Mr. John Sturges account for

the rotting of crops on land where there is no such cause existing? The "*rot*," popularly so called, is often found to prevail on free and light soils as well as on those of a more heavy texture, and indeed in situations where there is no substratum for yards, and even rods below the surface. The farm which I cultivate is a free sandy loam, and so open that in order to obtain water it is necessary to dig from eighty to ninety feet. No water can be obtained in the village short of that distance, but we have often had rotten turnips in great abundance, even in this soil, as well as on the slopes of our eminences, where the soil is so light, that in order to prevent the surface from being washed away by heavy rains and showers we have found it necessary to haul on clay and muck. If Mr. Sturges' theory be correct, the tap-roots of our ruta bagas, like those of the Ohio parsnips, must be "rather long." Again—Mr. Sturges assures us that the grub never attacks the turnips, unless when previously diseased. But until he proves that the tap-root of the ruta baga is capable of permeating a light sandy soil, or earth, to the depth of 80 or 90 feet from the surface, and of tippling upon the *stagnant (?)* waters of the earth's interior, I shall reject the latter theory, as no less unsatisfactory than the first. H. D. W.

Windham, Me., April 5, 1841.

The article from the "Farmers' Cabinet," referred to by our correspondent, was as far from being satisfactory to us as to him. But it was an attempt to exhibit the cause of frequent losses of a crop which many of our farmers wish to raise. The attempt was praise-worthy. The matter of rot in the ruta baga is a serious evil. If its cause can be ascertained, and rules given by which the action of the cause can be avoided, a great good will be conferred upon our community. It will give us pleasure to receive information, or even hints and conjectures, upon the subject, from any of our readers.

We have seen this rot where it was impossible that superabundant moisture in the subsoil could produce it: in one season it prevailed more among that part of the crop which was sowed (about the first of June) upon unfermented dung, than upon the part manured with a mixture of ground bones and ashes. And more in each of these lots than in those sowed about the 1st of July. This was in 1838; and the crop that year was not by any means a failure. In 1839, we sowed upon fresh manure from the barn cellar, on the last Wednesday of May. Land, a light loam—subsoil *dry*. This crop was very badly injured. We conjectured that the failure was owing either to the early sowing, or the fresh state of the manure. In 1840, we sowed where the manure had been applied the preceding autumn, and the same evil was experienced.

The season of sowing and the condition and nature of manure or soil, it is not improbable, have influences in increasing or diminishing this rot. But what the proper season for sowing is? what the safest soil and subsoil? what the best kind of manure? what stage of decomposition should the manure be in?—these questions our experience and observations cannot answer We are in the dark. And we put the question distinctly to *any man* who can, or to any man who *thinks* he can, answer it—What is the cause of *rot* in ruta baga?—Ed. N. E. Far.

Influence of Solar Eclipses on the Weather.

Extract from "Travels through the Western Country in 1816,"—*(By* David Thomas)

"On the day of our arrival in Pittsburgh, we had several thunder showers from the west. The weather then became clear; and for three days we had brisk gales from the north-west, of unusual severity for summer. The surface of the rivers was rolled into foam, and each night was attended by considerable frost. Indeed, it still continues. (6 mo. 10.)

"It is said here, (as in New York,) that the *seasons* are much colder than formerly; and the conversation always terminates, whenever the subject is introduced, by a reference to the great eclipse of 1806. At this turn, I have always listened with diminished respect.

"This popular opinion took its rise from some cool weather, in the summer seasons of 1806 and 1807. A retardment, in the average progress of vegetation, for a few days was deemed cause sufficient to overlook all terrestrial agents for the absorption of heat, and to charge it directly to the moon.

"Of the facility, with which errors not palpable to the senses, may be propagated, we have long been aware: but that men of understanding should adopt this notion,—which originated in the grossest ignorance of the causes of eclipses,—is surprising. Such, however, is the case, and to these I offer a few observations.

"The same shadow that attends the moon, has constantly projected its dark cone since the creation. Within every term of a few years, its point has touched the earth; at least twice in every year; our satellite has passed so nearly between us and the sun, as partially to hide it; and once in every month, it has revolved round the earth, and approached as near to us as it did on the day of the great eclipse. These are facts that admit of no dispute: and the inference is clear and consistent, that, if eclipses affect the weather, the seasons ought to be equalized by such an equality of causes.

"Other views of this subject would justify the assertion, that a solar eclipse has no effect whatever on the atmosphere, except during its continuance. The darkness is nothing but a transient shadow. No reason can be given why the moon, in passing between us and the sun, should produce more extraordinary effects than when the earth rolls between us and that luminary. The latter case happens every twenty-four hours; and the chillness in clear weather is not only much greater, but the duration of the darkness will average more than three hundred times longer than in other eclipses.

"But every point of view, in which this belief can be placed, shows its absurdity: and whether it be said that a pernicious vapour escaped from the shade of the moon, or that the atmosphere received a shock, the supporters of this doctrine are equally discountenanced.

"It will be proper to inquire, if the seasons have been uniformly colder since the year 1806 than before that period? A correct answer to this question would show that much fallacy attends this popular opinion. Pennsylvania has been subject to summer frosts since its first settlement; not, indeed, very destructive, but sufficient to show that cool weather was frequent. The celebrated David Rittenhouse, who resided many years in *Norriton*, twenty miles north-west of *Philadelphia*, asserted, "that he had discovered frost at that place in every month of the year except July." He died in 1796.

"This was in times of old. In more modern days, but *before the eclipse*, I remember a severe frost in some parts of Cayuga, in the 6th month, 1800; and a considerable fall of snow happened at Philadelphia in the 5th month, 1803. Many of the citizens were awakened in the morning, by the crashing of Lombardy poplars, the branches of which were in full leaf, and unable to support the load.

"We will now notice some seasons, *since the eclipse*, of a different character. The spring of 1808 opened so early, that flax was sown near the Cayuga Lake in the 3d month; and on the first of the 4th month, young cattle were turned to pasture, because there was a sufficiency of grass. The whole summer was unusually pleasant, excepting some extremely hot days. Similar observations were made in the year 1811, one of the most remarkable which the oldest settlers in this country remember. The spring opened about the middle of the 3d month, without any subsequent frost: and the autumn was so fine that its mildness was ascribed to *the comet*.

"It thus appears, that the popular doctrine of eclipses is inconsistent with reason and contradicted by facts.

"This reference, to which I object, however, comports well with certain operations of the human mind. When two remarkable occurrences in the sky and on the earth, have happened near the same period, the ignorant of all ages, have been subject to believe that one depended on the other. Ancient astronomers arranged the disasters of the times with their accounts of comets and eclipses; and in our own day we have had three remarkable illustrations of this principle. In Eastern Pennsylvania,

——— the swift
And perilous lightning, from the angry clouds,

were thought by some to be much increased, on the introduction of plaster. To the north-east, the frequency of cold winds, since the great eclipse has been *observed* beyond all former example; but in the south-western part of the United States, *where no great eclipse appeared*, some of the old inhabitants declare, that this change of seasons arrived with the Yankees, from the north."

Ripening Pears.

Beurre' Diel, as well as some other kinds, require a peculiar mode of management after they are gathered. Two that were beginning to turn black on the skin, *were put in a drawer near the fire*, where they lay for a week or two. When cut they were perfectly melting and delicious.—*Gardener's Chronicle.*

To the Ladies.

In our last number we promised to find both the time and mode for ornamental gardening,—and we shall find them both in one intelligent word—*inclination*.

We know of one poor woman who lives in a log cabin, does all her own work, takes care of four young children and a baby, for whose support she takes in washing. Yet in front of her door you may see a neatly tended border of flowers,—the seeds bought with a few hard earned pence, and planted and wed after the toils of day are over, or in a few stolen moments before her children are up in the morning. We remember too, another wash-woman, whose windows were curtained on the outside with scarlet beans and morning glories; and whose double balsams, marigolds, and sweet peas, often drew a look of admiration towards her otherwise cheerless dwelling. So much for instances among the very poor. Among those to whom fortune has been favorable, we know of one matron, who has reared a large family of children, and whose hands of course were full of domestic care, whose garden and grounds have yet been the admiration and ornament of the neighborhood; and in the wholesome spirit stirring exercise attendant on the cultivation of plants and shrubbery, she has found both recreation and rest when wearied with family cares.

Surely there are instances enough to convince every one that inclination can supply both time and money. The beautiful productions of nature are so abundant, that the poorest can afford the cheap, yet delightful ornament they afford; a dwelling unadorned by their presence, can only be accounted for, by supposing its fair inmates destitute of that love of the beautiful which is one of the most engaging traits in woman.

We know there are some that affect a distaste for the more common flowers and shrubbery, that any body and every body can have. "Could we afford to keep a green house," say they, "and to purchase plants really worth having, we might feel some interest in the thing; but these every day affairs are not worth the raising." Such show that they have no genuine love and appreciation of the beautiful creations of nature, but regard them merely as matters for ostentation and display. Let the fragrant myrtle, or the splendid pomegranate, once become common flowers, adorning the open field and fringing every brook, and they would henceforth lose every charm in their eyes; and the stupidest cabbage that ever vegetated, might become elegant by becoming so rare that only the possessors of thousands could own it! Those who have a genuine love of nature, must have something; if they cannot possess the costliest and most elegant, they will have the cheap and the humble, and are thankful that the Author of nature is no aristocrat, but that he has shed a grace and beauty on the more common of his works, far superior to that which adorns the rarer ones.

We would that we could point our readers to the gardens of some of our female friends, where a very beautiful show of flowers and shrubbery has been created with scarce an item of expense.

Our friend Mrs. A. is an example—will you walk with us in her shrubbery a few moments? See that noble rose geranium!—it was the growth of a slip sent to her in a boquet, and cultivated by herself till it has reached its present size—those honeysuckles that entwine the porch, were at first small cuttings taken from the vines of a friend; but Mrs. A. nursed them to their present growth—that white rose, whose snowy blossoms cover one end of the house, was in the beginning a small offset, from the garden of one of her neighbors, but she has cultivated and tended it till it has reached its present maturity—that orange tree perfuming the air with its blossoms, she raised from the seed and inoculated with her own hands, and so with many others of her choice shrubbery—in like manner the cape myrtles, the oleanders, the dahlias: these splendid ornaments have been sources of very little expense. Mrs. A. does not garden by proxy. After the gardener has once arranged the borders in the spring, the planting and watering and nursing and transplanting is mostly done by herself; and early every morning you may see her in her cottage bonnet and gardening gloves, busy among her shrubbery; and if you will ask her, she will tell you that she gains health and vigor daily by the exercise.

If any of my readers are half persuaded to undertake a like course, we will next month give a few hints as to the laying out and arranging of a garden, and the selection of plants for persons in moderate circumstances.—*Western Farmer and Gardener.*

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Experiments with Potatoes.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Observing in your first volume, various experiments suggested on the culture of the potato, I have performed the following. I selected ground in my potato lot, the soil a mixture of clay and gravel, a moderate portion of stable manure was put upon the sod, then well ploughed and harrowed, and lightly marked with a small plough, about 3 feet apart and 18 or 20 inches between the hills. They were planted on the 2d of June, the cultivator passed through them, plaster applied, and some time after they were ploughed and hoed. G. S. T.

Erie co. Pa., March, 1841.

1. *Pieces one eye only*, 21 *hills to a row.*

1.	5 pieces each hill.	Product	95 lbs.
2.	4 "	"	96 "
3.	3 "	"	90 "

2. *Pieces usual size, from the top half of the potato,* 16 *hills to a row.*

1	pieces each hill.	Product	81 lbs.
2.	3 "	"	83 "
3.	2 "	"	88 "

3. *Pieces usual size, from the root half of the potato,* 16 *hills to a row.*

1.	4 pieces each hill.	Product	87 lbs.
2.	3 "	"	87 "
3.	2 "	"	89 "

4. *Potatoes ordinary size, the pieces quarters, parings thick, and cut in* 4 *pieces,* 16 *hills.*

1.	1 whole potato each.	Product	84 lbs.
2.	4 pieces "	"	89 "
3.	4 parings "	"	72 "

5. *Potatoes small;* 8 *hills.*

1.	4 whole ones each.	Product	44 lbs.
2.	3 " " "	"	43 "
3.	2 " " "	"	44 "

The above experiments were with Calico potatoes; the following with Scotch Greys.

6. 30 *hills to each row.*

1.	1 whole one each.	Product	180 lbs.
2.	5 pieces "	"	127 "
3.	4 " "	"	157 "

REMARKS.—Accurate experiments are always valuable, but they require repetition and considerable variation, to establish any point. For instance, a very slight variation in the soil of each row, may cause a difference in the result, greater than any difference in the mode of planting. Hence in trying one mode, several rows should alternate with each other, and their difference be individually, as well as collectively, compared. Again, in cutting potatoes, whole ones succeed best in dry seasons, in dry soils, or when planted shallow and perhaps cut ones when the opposite is the case. These, and many other circumstances, are to be taken into consideration.

Indian Corn.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I had two pieces of corn; the first two acres were clover sod—the seed the twelve and sixteen rowed, known as the *Stenton corn;* it was put into the ground dry, on the 15th of May, the rows three feet apart each way. During the season I plastered one half, and ashed the other once, and went through with the cultivator once each way, and once each way with the plough, followed with a hoe each time. About the 20th of September, the corn was cut up at the roots, and stooked for ripening. After husking and sorting all the small ears. I sold eighty-eight bushels of shelled corn from the two acres. Had I managed it as I did with the other piece, I think I should have got double the crop, with one-third more labor. The other piece, one half acre, was corn stubble of no richer soil than the other; I drew on it fifteen loads of long manure, and spread it equally over the ground; planted it in rows three feet apart, and eighteen inches in the rows, the same time as the other, and in the same manner. As soon as it was of convenient height I went through it with the cultivator, followed with the hoe, and *plastered* it; the next time with the plough, followed with the hoe. About the 15th of Sept. I cut up the corn at the roots. After husking and sorting the small ears, I had eighty bushels of ears from the half acre.

Berkshire Pigs.

Major E. Corning brought into our neighborhood, in the town of Hastings, a full blood Berkshire boar, and I, like some of the rest of my neighbors, thought that our native breed was equal to them; but after seeing some of his stock, I purchased a sow that had seven pigs from his boar. The sow was quite small. I fatted her, she weighed only 250 lbs. The pigs I wintered on one-third less feed than I could have done the native breed. On the first of March, I moved into Cayuga county, and drove my pigs; I could have sold them on the way two or three times for six cents per pound, whereas the native breed fetches only three cents. I will give you the result of my pigs when fatted. Very respectfully yours,

WM. K. JOHNSON.

Cato, April 9, 1841.

The Cross Pear.

In the last number of the Magazine of Horticulture, there is an account of this new native variety of the pear, with an outline and description of the fruit, by the editor of that journal. It is supposed to have originated in Newburyport; and bears the name of the proprietor of the garden where it was discovered about fifteen years ago. Our friend R. Manning, whose judgment will not be disputed, has pronounced it without hesitation, "a most excellent fruit;" and the editor says, "The beauty of this pear, together with its abundant and constant bearing, and its melting flesh and perfumed flavor, render it a desirable variety in collections, and one which will rank with the Cushing, Seckel, and others of our finest American kinds."

We copy his description of the fruit:

"*Fruit* medium size, roundish, two and a half inches in length, and two and a quarter inches in diameter. *Stalk* three-quarters of an inch long and very thick, inserted in a slight cavity. *Eye* small, and considerably depressed. *Skin* smooth, deep yellow, red on the sunny side, very russety round the eye, and covered all over with russety dots, and sprinkled with small black spots. *Flesh* melting, juicy, and sweet, with a perfumed and agreeable flavor. In eating in December, sometimes earlier (in November) and occasionally keeping till February." †

The Season.

Amidst the oft-repeated remarks upon the peculiarity of the season, let us recur to the records of past years for their evidence upon the point.

		1st half	2nd half of month.		
Mean temp. of Mar.	1838,	30,53	36,66	mean	33,59
" " "	1839,	32,45	35,60	"	34,02
" " "	1840,	33,98	34,58	"	34,28
" " "	1841,	23,82	23,76	"	28,88
" " April,	1838,	37,04	37,45	"	37,24
" " "	1839,	48,30	48,87	"	48,58
" " "	1840,	42,86	54,71	"	48,78
" " "	1841,	35,24	45,15	"	40,20

This comparison shows the uncommon cold of March and April. The first half of March was as cold as the mean of February. March 17th, was the coldest morning in the three years past, being 5° below cypher. On the 7th day there fell 14 inches of snow, and on the 13th also 12 inches, and several inches more in the following days, so that the snow was nearly two feet on the level after settling several inches. The birds appeared about the 20th, which usually come in the first week of March. A shower and some lightning happened on the 27th, at which time the Genesee was high from the melting snow; the change to below freezing point on the 29th, doubtless prevented much desolation.

The first half of April was uncommonly cold; indeed it was not till the 23rd that the mild south wind began to blow upon us, and the flowers, which open in the woods near the beginning of the month, began to appear. Till after this day the grass scarcely showed any signs of returning spring.

April 25, 1840, the temperature was 88°, extremely hot. April 24, 1841, it was 76°. Examination shows the great peculiarities of this season. For the raising of fruit the lateness of the season is considered favorable. At the same time it increases the farmer's expence for the support of his cattle, &c., in no inconsiderable degree. C. D.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Education of Farmers' Children—No. 4.

ON REFINEMENT OF MANNERS.

MESSRS. EDITORS—It has been my endeavor to show the necessity of giving more education to our sons, that they may have advantages equal to those of our daughters, and take equal rank with them in society. I was brought up a farmer's son, and rejoice that I know by experience the necessity and virtue of labor and industry. I am able to speak of what I have *seen;* and can give some reasons for facts which I did not then understand. I saw indeed that the daughters were generally in advance of the sons in all those acquisitions which make an impression upon others, and see the same to hold true at the present day. Besides the greater degree of education in proportion and the greater facility with which the female attains that which is interesting, there is another fact which has far too wide and great an influence for many years, and often through the growth of both.—*There is not the same successful moulding of the manners of the sons, nor the same attention to their dress, nor the same introduction of them into society.* If there is company at all, the daughters more naturally fall into it, and enjoy its advantages; the sons are in the field, or at work in the garden or yard, and their clothing is suited to their work, and not to visiting or attending on company. The dress of the daughters is often, not of a better kind, but *more attractive.* The sons, when in early youth, often acquire a distaste for seeing company for these reasons, and avoid far more than is for their good all the means of social improvement thus thrown in their way. Often too, they are associated with hired help of no refinement and improvement, whose influence is pernicious upon their minds in every social respect. It thus happens that youth passes away before they begin to feel the importance and desirableness of society; and their manners and course of life have not fitted them to interest others or to impart to them much pleasure. I know that often the son is in fault, in that he excludes himself far beyond what his parents or his sisters desire, from seeing company and enjoying the benefits of social intercourse. Let, however, the circumstances be considered, and probably there will be found room for improvement on more than one side. The possession of good-breeding, politeness, and good manners, is not made of as much consequence to the son, and in the view of the son. His mind is not impressed with its value in an equal degree. And yet rusticity, coarseness, vulgarity, impoliteness, have no necessary connection with a farm and our agricultural pursuits. The fine manners and gentlemanly appearance of many a farmer, who have in some way become exceptions to the too general fact, present us with all the testimony needed in the case. But manners will be rude and coarse, and the appearance unprepossessing

without effort and cultivation and social intercourse. Even education, though it naturally places persons in a situation for the improvement of the personal appearance, will not of itself render one agreeable and interesting in society. Many a scholar is unpolished in his manners compared with many a farmer. We often indeed deride appearances as contrasted with intrinsic worth; but, after all, the maxim of the German is true, "*That every person is to others what he* APPEARS *to be.*" At the first sight of a person this is and must be true; and on intimate acquaintance it is equally true. The son that disregards appearances, or cares little what his appearance may be to others, does himself a great injury; for he will lead others to a lower estimate of him. The parents that are not attentive to the manners and social appearance of their sons and daughters, commit a high injury upon themselves and children. Let there be an equal remove from coarseness and vulgarity on one side, and from affectation and dandyism on the other.

The remedy is obvious to every intelligent farmer. Let the sons feel the kind transforming influence of the *mother*, and the father lend his efficient aid in bringing that moulding influence to bear upon the mind. Let not the daughter alone share in this plastic power of maternal love. Let the benefits of society be enjoyed to all resonable extent. Let the good influences begin to be exerted early, and let them be continued without intermission. In this particular, "*Be not weary in well doing.*" D. C.

Mr. Earl's Stock--Yates Co.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I wish to call your attention to a full blood Durham calf, belonging to Mr. Jephthah Earl of Cashong, in this county.

Mr. Earl has long been celebrated for his excellent breeds of hogs, both Berkshire and Leicester; and more recently has turned his attention to the imported English breeds of cattle. The Durhams are his favorites, and of them he possesses some fine specimens: but the one to which I now shall particularly advert, is a bull calf, which, in elegance of form, and symmetry of proportion, approaches, in my opinion, very nearly to perfection. He is of a white color, with a few red spots; and has reached his present remarkable size, by nothing more than what would be called ordinary treatment, for such an animal. He was accurately weighed a few days ago, in the presence of several persons, and his weight was seven hundred and eight pounds, being, at the time, only seven months and five days old.

Before sending this to the post, I called on Mr. Earl to get the pedigree of the calf, which I now add.

Comet was bred by Jephthah Earl, sired by Forager; dam, Bellflower.

Forager, dam, Victoria, by Rover. By Rockingham, dam, Cherry, by Wonderful, grand dam by Alfred, gr. gr. dam by Chilton's old red bull.

Bellflower's pedigree extends to North Star, Comet, Henry and Danby. A FARMER.

Benton, Yates co., 1841.

Holkham Hall,

Renowned as the Seat of the Earl of Leicester, better known as "Mr. Coke of Holkham."

In no part of Great Britain is to be found a finer specimen, either of the style of life of a country gentleman, or of the management of a first-rate practical proprietor's estate. In the year 1776, Mr. Coke moved, in the English House of Commons, the discontinuance of the American war—which was carried by a majority of *one*—and headed a committee to make up an address to the King, in pursuance of the vote, in his white-top boots and frock—his customary dress—and every American must respect him for the achievement: nor will they regard him the less, when they are told, that every day at his table, during the whole of that barbarous war, he was accustomed to drink the health of the greatest man in existence—GENERAL WASHINGTON; and this liberal spirit has always distinguished the man, who, were he now in the House—which his age, 82, prevents—would be, by many years, "the Father of the House of Commons."

The extent of Holkham is about 3500 acres, nearly surrounded by a high brick wall, about ten miles in circuit. This comprises plantations of wood, and a beautiful lake of water, and nothing can appear more rural than its borders, completely overshadowed with forest, and wild as in the depths of some solitude in Michigan. All the woods have been planted—the work of his own hand—the whole estate being plentifully sprinkled with various species of trees, arranged in coppices, in acres of forests, and long avenues; so that, instead of a vast park in one body, it is everywhere an ornament and a shelter, over hill and dale, nowhere in excess or in the way of the farmer. Immediately around the mansion are gardens, delightful walks, and a wide extent of velvet lawns on every side; but these are marked by their own schemes of practical utility, for here may be seen the stately pheasant and the graceful deer, that feed and browse and bound about on these soft lawns, and enjoy the seclusion of the cool shades in perfect security.—These are charms to the eye, and exhibit the tasteful elegance of the noble proprietor. Here are woods, too, and while riding through their long winding lanes, one is charmed with the perfume of the forest flowers of most exquisite fragrance, and the chirping and fluttering of birds—the yellow-hammer, whirling on his gay speckled wings; the shining blue jay, glancing "like the javelin by," and the wood-pecker "tapping at the hollow beech tree."

The remoter lawns are sprinkled over with flocks of sheep—of which more than three thousand are kept—of the famous South-Down breed; and in the pastures are to be seen the fine, sleek, bright-looking Devon cattle, browsing in herds, more than three hundred in number, besides an immense dairy of Scotch cows.—Beyond these pastures, one comes at once into the midst of cultivation, and a ring of this, skirted and sheltered here and there with avenues and copses and trees, encircles the whole estate. Here may be seen a field of one hundred and thirty acres in barley, another of sixty acres in wheat, with fields of peas twenty-five and twenty-seven acres each; the arable lands being divided about equally between these grains, and turnips and grass, which crops, sometimes having grass for two years, constitute the routine of the succession of tillage on the same ground. There are in cultivation at this time, about four hundred and thirty acres of wheat and barley, each in fine condition; in the steward's estimation, thirty bushels an acre are indifferent crops—forty and fifty, more the "right thing."

It must never be forgotten, that Holkham has literally been made what it is by Mr. Coke. When he succeeded to the estate it was a mere waste; not a tree, nor was it believed that the land would grow them—the only creatures that could *exist* upon it were rabbits, and they were starving! Now, what a triumph is here! But go into the village of Holkham, which belongs virtually to the estate, and subsists by it in one way or another. Here are five hundred persons probably, with cottages that are a *curiosity* of rural neatness and comfort; delightful gardens surrounding them, with flowers hanging around the windows and over the doorways! About one hundred and fifty persons are employed on the *Farm* alone; those in the gardens, which are surrounded by a wall one thousand four hundred yards long and fourteen feet high, are perhaps forty more; in the brick-yard twenty; in the smith's shop ten;—with carpenters, bricklayers, wheelwrights, game-keepers—a little army of servants without; while in the mansion, besides male servants of every grade, twenty females are employed when the family are present. Women also assist in the labour of the farm, in hay and grain harvest, as well as in weeding and hoeing the crops, which are all drilled.

Beyond, and outside the walls of the regular estate, is another plantation of six hundred acres more: here all were hard at work sowing turnips, all the parts of the process going on at the same time—twenty men and boys spreading manure from five or six carts drawn by three horses each (one hundred being kept); half a dozen ploughs with two, without a driver; cast-iron rollers with two; three and four harrows with two; drill machines with two, with harrows again, brining up the rear. And to crown all, the noble asylum for the old, and schools for the young! Truly this is one of NATURE'S NOBLEMEN! Here, the sons of gentlemen come from all quarters to learn the science of agriculture, under the care of the steward, the whole establishment being a model both of the science and practice of farming.—*Boston Transcript.*

Spring.

"This delightful season has, after a long and tedious winter, made its appearance. Bright beautiful Spring! we again greet thee with joy, and welcome thee with a smile of delight. The heart of that man must be callous and cold indeed, whose spirits do not sympathise with this delightful season. Poets may well gather inspiration from the clear unclouded face of nature at this season of the year. The song of birds—the bounding of the playful lambs—the green pastures—the budding trees, are objects which have in every age been the theme of the poet's song.

"Say ye that know, ye who have felt and seen,
Springs morning smiles, and soul enliv'ning green,
Say, did you give the thrilling transport way?
Did your eye brighten, when young lambs at play,
Leap'd o'er your path with animated pride,
Or gazed in merry clusters by your side?"

Spring is endeared to us by a thousand recollections of our boyhood days—when we wandered o'er hill and dale, or followed the swollen brook to its source, or chased the robin from bough to bough, free as the very air we breathed. Youth may well be styled the spring time of life, the Elixir, the very cream of our existence, but like the seasons it quickly passes away, but not like them, to return."

THE VOICE OF THE SPRING TIME.

BY MARTIN THAYER, JR.

I come! I come! from the flowery South,
With the voice of song and the shout of mirth;
I have wandered far, I have wandered long,
The valleys and hills of the South among;
On woodland and glen, on mountain and moor,
I have smiled as I smiled in days of yore;
In emerald green I have decked them forth,
And I turned again to my home in the North.

I have roved afar through the storied East,
And held on her hills my solemn feast;
Through her cypress groves my voice was heard.
In the music sweet of my fav'rite bird;
Each plain I have clothed in sunlight warm,
And slumbered in peace 'neath the desert palm;
A garment of light to the sea I gave,
And melody soft to each rushing wave.

* * * * * * * * *

I come! I come! with the song of the thrush,
To wake with its sweetness the morning's blush;
To hang on the hawthorn my blossoms fair,
And strew o'er each field my flowrets rare.
The lark, he is up, on his heavenward flight,
And the leaves are all gemm'd with diamonds bright;
The hills are all bathed with purple gold,
And the bleating of flocks is heard from the fold.

Go forth! go forth for the spring time is come,
And makes in the North his bright sunny home;
The sky is his banner—the hills his throne—
Where in sunshine robed, he sits all alone;
In the depths of the woods his footsteps are seen
By each moss-covered rock and tell-tale stream;
And his voice is heard through each leaf-clad tree,
In the plaint of the dove and the hum of the bee.

Graham's Magazine.

STANZAS.

Why does the rose conceal the thorn,
And fairest flow'rets hasten from us—
Delusive pleasure never yields
One half the joy she seems to promise.

Say, why so much comingled is
Life's every scene with joy and sorrow;
To-day our cup o'erflows with bliss,
'Tis filled with woe and tears to-morrow.

'Tis better thus, or we should cling
With madness to time's fading pleasures,
Our light afflictions are to bring
Our hearts to seek enduring treasures.
Yes, just enough of grief is given,
To lead earth's wandering sons to heaven.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

Hessian Fly and other Wheat Insects.

In the last two numbers, 6, and 7, of the current volume, 5, of the Cabinet, and also in some former volumes, several communications have appeared, treating of the Hessian fly (cecidomyia destructor of Say,) but I shall pass them by, inasmuch as the natural history of that insect has, for a considerable time

past, been as clearly ascertained as that of any other whatever. The first publication that I know of, is by General J. H. Cocke of Virginia, dated 1817, which describes the fall deposit; see American Farmer, Vol. I., p. 293. The second is by myself, dated 1st February, 1820, also describing the fall deposit; see same work, Vol. II., p, 180 The third is by Dr. Isaac Chapman, communicated to the Agricultural Society of Bucks county, 14th August 1820, said to have been written in 1797, stating its appearance in Bucks county in 1786, and its progress for some time afterwards: also describing its several changes and habits; but the Doctor has only noticed two generations, having blended the second and third together; See Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, Vol. V. The fourth, by myself, dated 12th February, 1821, which traces the history of the insect throughout the year; see American Farmer, Vol. III. p. 187. The fifth is by myself, dated 1st June, 1821: see same volume, p 213. The sixth is by myself, dated in 1823, treating of the fly and three other insects injurious to the wheat crop, and proposing a remedy; see Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, p. 165.

I refer you to all of the abovementioned papers, particularly the last; but as many of your readers may not have an opportunity of seeing them, I will transcribe what I deem to be essential.

The Hessian fly, I believe first made its appearance on Long Island, N. Y. in 1776, or soon after the Hessians were there, and is supposed to have been introduced among some straw which they brought with them; hence the name: but the late Judge Peters, that great friend and patron of agriculture, in his notices for a young farmer, says, that the insect was unknown in Hesse, "that its name does not prove its importation, for that appellation was bestowed during our revolutionary excitements, when every thing we disliked was called Hessian. The insect has been accurately described by Mr. Say and Dr. Chapman; but Mr. Say was mistaken respecting the deposit, as the aperture which he noticed in the sheath of the leaf, was occasioned by the insect passing into the winged state, and not perforated in the act of depositing its eggs. The fly is of a dark color, about the size of the mosquito, and the male much like it except the wings; the body of the female is larger; the wings rest horizontally, and where they join the body are almost pointed, gradually expanding towards the other end, where they form nearly a semicircle. The egg is scarcely discernible to the naked eye, is oblong, of a pale red or amber color, and placed in the gutter of the leaf, from half an inch to an inch or more from the stalk; the caterpillar, of a pale red color, is hatched in a few days time (according to the state of the weather) and passes down the leaf to its junction with the stalk, thence between the sheath and stalk, to near the root or joint: it there becomes stationary, feeds on the sap of the plant, and, being bleached by its covering, is mistaken for the egg. The first deposit takes place from the fifteenth to the last of April (as the season may be) changes to the pupa from the first to the middle of May, and evolves in the winged state, the latter part of that month. The second generation commences from the first to the middle of June; the fly chooses the stunted plants, and deposits both on the top and underneath the upper leaf, and the larvæ pass to near the two upper joints, but are found mostly about the upper, and in such numbers as many perish for want of food, the increased number being so disproportioned to the plants which suit their purpose; I have counted upwards of two hundred eggs on a single leaf. The third deposit is made in the manner of the first, and commences about the fifteenth or later in August, and is continued on until cold weather; The irregularity of this generation is occasioned by the various situations in which the pupa of the second is thrown, it is lodged in the straw of the stunted plants, so that in harvesting, much of it is scattered about the stubble-fields and the rest is carried to barns or stacked; such as is early exposed to heat may produce a fourth generation, whilst that which is covered till winter may not give a third.

On discovering a fly in the act of depositing, I secured it, and on examination (making the best calculation that I could, and not knowing whether it had deposited any eggs before) I supposed it to contain one hundred eggs; if such be the fact, the first deposit would be one hundred; the second ten thousand, and the third one million, all in the course of one year; happily, however, they have enemies which vastly reduce their number.

The only plants, according to my observations, which are subject to the depredations of the fly, are wheat, rye, and barley; rye, owing to it's early spring growth, is not much injured; grains should be sown (in this climate) about the first day of October, as that sown afterwards suffers more from the winter than the fly.

The only remedy which I have any confidence in, must be applied to the second or summer generation, (it is the only one that I think can be assailed with any prospect of success) whilst in the pupa state, by ploughing the stubble-fields before putting in the next crop; in that case, grass seed could not be sown among the grain: but by changing the course of cropping, beginning with wheat, rye, or barley, followed by corn, and ending with oats and grass, the difficulty might be avoided: nor need the stubble be ploughed till towards the first of April, or any time during the winter; plants about stacks and other places must also be attended to; and let it be remembered that farmers must pursue the same plan, as it is vain for a few individuals to attempt an object, whilst thousands are united to oppose it. I will further observe, that the surest way to raise a good crop of any grain subject to injury from the fly, is to put the lands in a proper state of cultivation, as where that is the case, and when the season proves favorable, little or no damage will be sustained, although the fly may be very numerous, as it certainly is every year. It is folly to sow wheat on a poor soil.

The insect described by Miss Morris is not the Hessian fly, and I think she is mistaken in the manner of depositing its eggs, it appears to be the same as that noticed by me in 1823; it has three generations in the course of a year, and is observed a few days earlier than the Hessian fly, and the same remedy may be applied to both; the spring and fall generations are to be found near the roots of the plants, and the summer are at the several joints. There is another insect lodged in the straw above the upper joint, which causes the premature appearance of ripeness of the head and prevents the grain from forming; it has not yet done much injury, but may hereafter increase.

There is also an insect which attacks the roots of wheat and causes the stunt or sedge; it is probably a species of aphis, and the remedy must be applied to the soil. I would recommend salt or ashes; perhaps lime might be good. JAMES WORTH.

Sharon, March 1, 1841.

The Artesian Well at Paris.

Late accounts from Paris mention the complete success of obtaining water from beneath the beds of chalk which underlay that city, after seven years of assiduous toil, and an expenditure of one hundred and sixty thousand francs. The depth is variously stated—one account makes it 1837 feet. The iron rod of the auger was "as thick as an ordinary axle tree" (just the thickness of a lump of chalk;) and "on the 26th of February," at the moment of withdrawing it, a copious gush of warm water followed. The temperature was 86° of Farenheit. Warm baths for public accommodation are to be constructed. The engineer was honored with a decoration, and he is to be employed on three other such wells. Enthusiasm was at its height. Ministers had been to see it. Crowds had carried away portions of the water in vials and bottles, and some had *shaved themselves in public* with the warm fluid!

It has long been supposed that the central parts of the earth consist of melted matter at a high temperature; and experiments in deep mines have invariably shown an increase of heat with an increase of depth. The mines of some countries however, are warmer * than the mines of other countries, at similar distances below the surface; and this might be reasonably expected from chasms which allow the heat to rise through them in some places, and from thick masses of solid rock which resist its ascent in other places. In the mines of Cornwall, at 962 feet the water was at 74°; and at 1200 feet at 78°. This shows an increase of one degree to 59½ feet.

It had been calculated however, by Cordier that 51 feet correspond to a degree in France; and that the depth at which water would boil from the natural heat of the earth under the city of Paris, is 8212 feet, or nearly a mile and a half.

* Cordier admits this may be twice, or even thrice, as great in one country has another.

In applying this rule for calculation, we must commence with the temperature of the earth near the surface; and if we assume this at 50°, and divide 1837 by 51, the quotient (36) added to 50 will give the *observed* temperature with great exactness.

Warm springs may therefore only indicate the great depths from which they rise; or they may derive their heat from volcanic action in the neighborhood.

The temperature of the sea, on the contrary decreases with its depth; because if the rocks at the bottom were even at the boiling point, the heat would be speedily carried up to the surface, and colder portions of the water immediately come in contact. The coldness of the sea therefore, constitues no argument against central heat. But the water under the great basin at Paris could not escape till the reservoir was tapped, and consequently the heat was retained. †

Farmers—their independent condition—their happy exemption from the evils of the times.

Messrs. Editors—Blessed is that man who from his own farm can, by ordinary industry, procure all the comforts and necessaries of life, and sleep contented.

Look at the great mass of speculators, and see what is their condition. The country brought to the brink of ruin by their example; new varieties added to crime by their high handed practices; the whole trading and manufacturing community paralized or embarassed, solely by the consequences of their inflations!!!

In excluding farmers from sharing the evils of the times, I do not mean him who has left his legitimate calling to join in speculation, nor him who with the poor ambition for banking, lends his title to fee simple, as if he were only eager to join in the general ruin. But, I repeat, blessed is that man who is contented to receive from his own farm, those comforts which moderate industry never fail to procure. To him alone is permitted the heart to feel, and the eyes to see, the true glory of heaven at night, and the brightness of the earth in the morning. No fevered dream poisons his sleep; no rising sun wakes him to grinding responsibility, diminished self-respect, ruin and disgrace.

If he loves reading and study, rainy days, long evenings, and the hours of relaxation from his daily task, give him sufficient leisure. If he lacks books, the School District Library alone, enlarged as it now is, contains a store house of useful and even scientific knowledge. If he loves agricultural chemistry, his farm is a laboratory in which, with little aid from the schools, he may most delightfully unite the *utile* with the *dulci*. S. W.

The only things in which we can be said to have any property are our actions. Our thoughts may be bad, yet produce no poison; they may be good, yet produce no fruit. Our riches may be taken from us by misfortune, our reputation by malice, our spirits by calamity, our health by disease, our friends by death; but our actions must follow us beyond the grave. These are the only title-deeds of which we cannot be disinherited.—*Lacon.*

From the American Citizen.

British Corn Laws.

Having seen with much satisfaction, several articles in the American Citizen, on the oppressive nature of the English Corn Laws, I am induced to send the following tables, taken from an old newspaper which accident lately threw into my hands.

"English Corn Laws.—The N. Y. Courier says: the following accurate and very valuable table, exhibiting the rate of duty per barrel on flour imported into England, was prepared several years since, by a highly intelligent American merchant, then residing in Liverpool. Its accuracy cannot be questioned, and we consider it a table well worthy of preservation by all who are in any way interested in the exports of bread stuffs to Great Britain, under the present existing Corn Laws of Great Britain. Act 9th, George

4th, chap. 60, the duty on foreign wheat is as follows, viz., when the average price of wheat is at and above"—

per qr.	Duty per qr.	Duty per bbl. on flour.
s.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
73	1 0	0 7.7.32
72	2 8	1 7.1.4
71	6 8	4 0.1.8
70	10 8	6 5
69	13 8	8 2.21.32
68	16 8	10 0.5.16
67	18 8	11 2.3 4
66	20 8	12 5.3.16
65	21 8	13 0.13.32
64	22 8	13 7.5 8
63	23 8	14 2.27.32
62	24 8	14 10.1.6
61	25	15 5.9.32
60	26 8	16 0
59	27	16 9.23.32
58	28 8	17 2.15.16
57	29	17 10.5.32
56	30 8	18 5.3.8
55	31	19 0.19.32
54	32 8	19 7.26.22
53	33	20 3.1.32
52	34 8	20 10.1.4
51	35	21 5.15.32
50	36 8	22 0.22.32
49	37	22 7.29.32
48	38 8	23 3.1.8
47	39	23 10.11.32
46	40 8	24 5.9.15
45	41	25 0.25.32
44	42 8	25 8
43	43	26 7.7.32

On barley and Indian corn, if the average price is 31s. and under 34s., the duty is 12s. 4d. per imperial quarter, and for every 1s. per qr. that it advances, the duty is decreased 1s. 6d., until it reaches 41s. per qr., at which price and upwards, no more than 1s. per qr. is levied; and the duty increases in like manner 1s 6d. per qr. as the price declines 1s. or part of 1s. under 33s. per qr.

On oats, if the average price is 25s. and under 26s per qr., the duty is 9s. 3d. per qr., decreasing 1s. 6d. per qr. as the average price advances 1s. until it reaches 31s., when at that price or more the duty is only 1s. per qr., and in like manner it is increased 1s. 6d. per qr. for every 1s or part of 1s. per qr. the average recedes below 24s per qr.

For the convenience of those who do not readily understand quarters and sterling money, I have prepared the following tables, exhibiting the rates of duty per bushel in federal money, together with the duty on flour per bbl in federal money, so arranged that they correspond with the preceding table, and will be at once understood. Thus when wheat is at and over—

per bush.	duty per bush.	on flour per bbl.
$ cts. m.	$ cts. m.	$ cts m.
2 02.6	02.8	13
1 99.8	04.9	35.2
1 99 0	18.5	88.8
1 94.2	29.6	1 42.4
1 91.5	37.9	1 81.3
1 88.7	46.2	2 22 0
1 85.9	51.8	2 47.9
1 83 1	57.3	2 75.7
1 80.4	60.1	2 88.6
1 77.6	62.9	3 01.6
1 74.8	65.7	3 14.5
1 72.0	68.4	3 29.3
1 69.3	69.4	3 42 2
1 66.5	74.0	3 55.6
1 63.7	74.9	3 68.6
1 60 9	79.5	3 81.1
1 57.5	80.5	3 95.9
1 55.4	85.1	4 08.8
1 52.6	86 0	4 21.8
1 49.6	90.6	4 34.8
1 47.1	91.6	4 49.6
1 44 3	94.9	4 62.5
1 41.5	97.1	4 75 4
1 38.7	1 01 7	4 88.4
1 35.9	1 02.7	5 01.4
1 33.2	1 07 3	5 16.1
1 30.4	1 08.2	5 29.1
1 27.6	1 12.8	5 42.0
1 24.6	1 13 8	5 55.0
1 22.1	1 18.4	5 69.6
1 19.3	1 19.3	5 99.2

From an inspection of the above tables, it will be seen that the duty on flour is 50 per cent. higher than on grain: consequently shippers generally send wheat in bulk to England, unless the price is very high, when the duty is so small as to make the freightage more than counterbalance the extra duties. At best, however, it is but a hazardous business, and often attended with ruinous loss to American exporters. The extra duty on flour is no doubt intended as a sort of protective tariff to English flour manufacturers, and is abundantly characteristic of English tact and statesmnship. I have no wish to make comments *now*; the time is coming when this subject will be canvassed in all its parts, and an *administration* elected that will put forth all its powers to procure either a total repeal of these unjust laws, or such a modification of them as will justify American merchants in seeking the ports of Great Britain as an available market for our increasing surplus of bread stuffs.

J. H. HEDLEY.

Castor Oil Bean--Sun Flower Seed--Cotton Seed Oil.

MESSRS. EDITORS—You ask if the Castor Oil plant will come to full maturity in our climate. As the (Ricinus communis) castor bean, is a tropical plant, it is hardly probable that it will attain its greatest perfection in our climate. There are many tropical plants which perfect their seed in our climate, without attaining the enlarged growth of the torrid zone.

Half an acre of sun flower seed was planted in this vicinity last season, with the intention of using the crop for oil. The seed was planted on a strong muck soil about the first of June; it grew very large, but continued green until September. When harvested, the fall rains had commenced, hence it was got in in bad order. It was a little neglected, and the seed got mouldy and spoiled.

Had it been planted earlier so as to have been harvested and thrashed with our flax seed crop in August, I think the success of the experiment would have been complete.

I was told by a white lead manufacturer of Pittsburg, that cotton seed oil, mixed with one-third spirits turpentine, made the best paint oil for inside work; it being much lighter colored than linseed oil. Why would it not answer equally as well for lamp oil, as castor oil mixed in the same manner with spirits turpentine? SENECA

Waterloo, N. Y.

Countervailing Duties.

The effect calculated to be produced by countervailing duties may be seen by the second resolution passed at the meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce held in England on the 2d of March of this year; in which a reduction of duties on the agricultural products of the United States, of flour, rice, tobacco, cotton, and other articles, is recommended, from the anticipation that the tariff in the United States would otherwise be augmented in the course of this year, on the manufactures of Great Britain; this anticipation being founded, doubtless, upon the discussions in the United States as to the suitableness of a policy of countervailing duties, with the view of bringing about a more liberal scale of duties on our products in England.—*Nat. Intel.* A. FARMER.

Resolved, That this Chamber, being composed of members deeply interested in furthering the commercial relations between this country and the United States of America, feel it incumbent on them to express their thorough conviction, that unless some important modification of the existing duties takes place in respect to flour, rice, timber, tobacco, cotton, and other articles, the growth of that country, changes in the tariff in the United States will be introduced, in the course of this year, highly injurious to the British interests, and especially detrimental to its principal manufactures.

To Render wood Imperishable and Incombustible.

(FURTHER PARTICULARS.)

We last month gave a somewhat detailed account o. the remarkable discoveries made by Dr. Boucherie for preserving wood from decay and combustion. A late number of the London Gardener's Chronicle contains the following additional information on this important subject, extracted from a pamphlet published by Dr. Boucherie.

"It is obvious that to render a power of preserving timber generally useful, it is necessary not only that the substance to be employed and the means of applying it should be extremely cheap, but also that the former should be perfectly free from all unwholesome qualities. Among the many substances that occurred to Dr. Boucherie was the *impure* pyrolignite of iron, manufactured abundantly from refuse iron for the use of dyers, which the following experiment led him to believe would be perfectly efficacious. The soft fruit of the melon differs from hard wood only in the greater quantities of soluble matter which it contains; and as the decay of wood has been ascertained experimentally to be caused principally by its soluble contents, it appeared highly probable that whatever substance would preserve so perishable a vegetable substance as the melon, would *a fortiori* act with energy upon timber. A melon then was divided into two equal parts, one of which was immediately placed upon a plate, and the other was plunged for a few hours into the pyrolignite, after which it was laid upon a second plate by the side of the first. As usual, the unprepared half speedily became putrid; but the other gradually became dried up, and at last acquired the hardness of wood. Experiments upon saw-dust beet root, carrots, and flour, having given the same result, Dr. Boucherie proceeded to apply the pyrolignite to wood. To gain this object completely was his next inquiry. Mere immersion will produce only a superficial effect and to force the pyrolignite into the tissue by means of pressure is too expensive. It occurred to him that the simplest, the most certain, and economical method would be to take advantage of the vital forces of a tree while in full vegetation, and to present the pyrolignite to the lower extremity of the trunk, as if it were food to be taken up into the circulation. Upon trial, this mode of impregnating the trunk was found perfect; the pyrolignite rising rapidly through all the permeable parts of the timber up to the extremities. The method employed is simple immersion of the lower end cut off, when small arms of trees are to be operated upon; but when the weight of large timber trees prevents their being so treated, without expensive tackle, the following contrivance has been adopted.—At the ground line, a hole is bored, horizontally through the trunk, so as to open a passage from side to side; a coarse-toothed saw is then introduced into the hole, and worked right and left horizontally, till about an inch in thickness remains undivided on either side; by which means nearly all the sap-vessels are cut through, and the trunk remains supported by two opposite points. The wound is then carefully closed externally with pitched cloth, except at one point, through which a pipe passes from a reservoir containing the pyrolignite. A few days in the summer or autumn are sufficient to saturate a large tree, for which purpose pyrolignite to the amount of about one twentieth of the weight of the green wood is required. Timber thus impregnated becomes so hard and tough, as to be very difficult to work.

Having thus ascertained the practicability of introducing substances into the interior of trees without having recourse to any expensive process, Dr. Boucherie turned his attention to the possibility of increasing the elasticity of wood, and of diminishing its combustibility. He found that these most important results could only be arrived at by the use of a deliquescent salt. His experiments taught him that the elasticity of wood is generally in proportion to the quantity of moisture it contains, and that these qualities are universally lost when perfect dryness is produced. Such cases as appear to form an exception to this rule, are either dependent upon some particular structure of wood, or upon the alkaline salts which it naturally contains. Murinte of lime, an exceedingly cheap deliquescent salt, was employed with perfect success; a weak solution increases the elasticity and flexibility a little; concentrated solutions render those qualities excessive. Veneers of pine-wood prepared with a concentrated solution of murinte of lime became so pliable, that they could be twisted in any direction, or bent into a perfect spiral, without giving way. It appears probable that the same preparation will render wood durable; but in the absence of proof of this, a fifth part of pyrolignite is added to the muriate. The cracking, splitting, and shrinking of wood, are all prevented by the same means; and what is of much greater moment, its combustible qualities are almost destroyed. Upon this most interesting subject we quote the words of Dr. Boucherie:—"As soon as I had discovered that a certain amount of moisture could be

constantly maintained in wood by the employment of the earthy muriates, it became easy to conceive that by the same means I should not only diminish very considerably its inflammability, but also render the combustion of its charcoal difficult in consequence of the melting of the earthy salts at its surface and in its substance: and so it is. Wood prepared with these salts catches fire with great difficulty, and burns to ashes excessively slowly; so that it may be regarded, for practical purposes, as incombustible. Two cottages (*cabanes*) exactly alike were constructed; the one with prepared, the other with unprepared wood. To set them on fire, an equal quantity of combustibles was employed. The latter was burnt to ashes, while the inside of the other was hardly charred, the fire having been unable to maintain itself. These, and other facts lend us to conclude that conflagrations might be rendered almost impossible, except in consequence of the inflammable materials that houses may contain.

REMARKS.—As some of our readers will doubtless desire to test this subject by experiments, they will naturally inquire, *How the necessary ingredients can be obtained?* We therefore subjoin a few remarks, kindly furnished for the purpose by Professor Dewey. —EDS. N. G. FAR:

The *pyrolignite* of iron is used chiefly by *calico printers*, and may doubtless be procured in those sections of our country where the manufacture of calicoes is carried on. It may be readily formed too from the pyroligneous acid and filings of iron. The pyroligneous acid is produced from the distillation of wood, and is the liquid which drops from many stove-pipes when green or wet wood is burned. A few years ago it was abundant in the northern States under the popular name of *essence of smoke*, and used for the curing of *hams*, instead of the common process of smoking them. This acid can now be obtained at Messrs. Hawks, druggists, in this city, and probably at other places; and the pyrolignite of iron can easily be made (as mentioned in the former article on this subject, p. 52). It would be premature to decide upon the merits of the discovery of Dr. Boucherie. High authority has given it support. The subject deserves a fair and full trial. The pyrolignite of iron seems to be commended for its cheapness. It is not improbable that a solution of copperas will produce the same result; and salt which will not materially be decomposed on mixture, may be still more profitably employed.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, APRIL 28.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Flour has moved but slowly, and this has been the case generally through the winter; yet the very large stock which was in store last fall has almost all gone off, so that now not more than a ten days' supply remains. The price of Genesee and Ohio is at $4 94 *a* $5, scarcely any thing to be had however at the lowest price.—Troy is selling freely at $4 88. Of Michigan there is none.—Georgetown sold for exportation at $4 75; Howard Street is $4 75. Rye Flour, $2 75 *a* 81; Corn Meal, $2 75 per brl.—Several parcels of Genesee and Ohio Wheat have been sold at 95 cts. per bu, say 20,000 bushels in all, and 1000 bushels very prime 1½ cts. bu. more. Rye and Corn are rather scarce; the last sale of Rye was at 55 cts. time and interest, but 6 was demanded on parcels to arrive. Corn closed at 51c. weight, with several sales at that price. There is but little change in Oats; Northern are 39c., Jersey 34c., and Southern 26 *a* 27.

SEEDS.—Clover is very dull; 12 tierces, not free, sold at 6½ cts. lb. Timothy sells at $25 *a* $26 tce in lots. Some Clover is exporting.

CATTLE MARKET —APRIL 26.—Beeves—800 at market. 300 were from the South, balance from this State—sales reached to 750 at $7 to $9, averaging $8 per cwt. with a fair demand.

Cows and Calves.—There were 140 offered, 110 of which were taken at $20 to $40 each.

Sheep and Lambs —150 at market, 410 taken; Sheep at $2 to $5, and Lambs at $2 to $3 each. Good demand.

HAY.—Sales by the load at 75 to 97½ cents per cwt.

ENGLAND.

The steam ship Columbia brought Liverpool advices to the 4th ultimo. Foreign Grain and Flour were somewhat depressed in price. A sale of 800 barrels U. S. Flour had been made in bond at 23 shillings, being a decline of one shilling per barrel since the previous advices. This price, it is said, would not nett to the shipper $4 50 per barrel in New York at the present rate of exchange.

CINCINNATI, APRIL 22.

Sales of Flour were made at the canal at $3 33, which is a slight advance; the receipts were small. The produce market was animated—sales of 50,000 lbs. bacon, hog round sold at 4½ cents, cash; and 280 kegs lard at 6½ cents, cash.

THE IMPORTED HORSE "ALFRED,"

WILL stand this season, commencing on the 12th of May, at the stable of Mr. Rodney Russell, adjoining the old Norton Farm, East Bloomfield, Ontario co., as follows, viz:

From Wednesday, May 12th, to Tuesday, May 18th; from Wednesday, May 26th, to Tuesday, June 1st; from Wednesday, June 9th, to Tuesday, June 15th; from Wednesday, June 23rd, to Tuesday, June 29th; from Wednesday, July 7th, to Tuesday, July 13th; and at Mr. G. Forden's, near Geneva, the intermediate time.—TERMS, the same as last season.

Rochester, April, 1841. THOMAS WEDDLE.

RITTENHOUSE & BLACKWELL'S PATENT CLOVER SEED MACHINE.

THIS is acknowledged to be the most perfect and portable machine now in use, for cleaning clover seed. It only weighs about 300 lbs., and is of less size than a common fanning mill. It is as easily kept in repair as a thrashing machine; and when the teeth are worn smooth, new irons can be furnished by the manufacturers.

This machine will be furnished to order, at Buffalo or New York, for Eighty Dollars, or at this place for Seventy-Five Dollars, (payable on delivery,) with right of use for the purchaser alone.

The following certificates, from gentlemen of the highest respectability, are given as evidence of the utility of this machine, and of its reputation in this vicinity.

WEST FAYETTE, March 8, 1841.

I certify that I have used Rittenhouse & Blackwell's Patent Clover Machine, by horse power, for the two last seasons; and have no hesitancy in saying that I believe it to be the most simple of construction, and can be kept in repair with as little expense, and will perform the best of any I have seen in use I have hulled, ready for the fanning mill, when the chaff was in good order, with a cylinder two feet four inches in length, at the rate of seven bushels of seed per hour.

NATHAN SAEGER.

HALSEY VILLE, Tompkins co. N. Y., Feb. 20, 1841.

I have used for two seasons past, and am now using, propelled by water power, Rittenhouse & Blackwell's Patent Clover Machine, and am well pleased with its performance, and give it a decided preference over any machine that I have seen for cleaning clover seed.

NICOLL HALSEY.

FAYETTE, Seneca co., Jan. 27, 1841.

This is to certify, that I have had one of Rittenhouse & Blackwell's Patent Clover Machines attached to horse power in my barn, and in forty minutes it hulled out of the chaff, five bushels and a half of clover seed, ready for the fanning mill. SAMUEL THOMAS.

A. M. HURD, of this place, is agent for the transaction of all business relating to these machines. All letters addressed to him (post paid) will receive prompt attention. He has full power of attorney, and will sell rights for towns, counties, or states, on very favorable terms. Orders for machines should be sent early in the season.

JEHI V. BLACKWELL
Waterloo, Seneca co, N. Y. *Proprietor.*

P. S —Dr. George Lewis of this place, has the agency for the state of Michigan, and for the counties of Erie Chatauqua, Cattaraugus, Chemung and Tioga, N Y. J. H. V.

A FARM & COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.

A FIRST RATE Farm, with new Buildings and Fences, situated only one and three-fourths of a mile from Rochester Post Office, on the Stage Road leading from Monroe-street, east.

The Farm contains Fifty Acres of Excellent Land, most of which is in a high state of cultivation, a Two Story House, with a Wing and Columns in front, good Barn, Carriage House, &c., about 300 Bearing Fruit Trees of various kinds, good Water and Wood. More or less Land can be had with the Buildings, if desired. A fine Horticultural Garden is now in progress adjoining said Farm.

This property is worthy the attention of a purchaser, either for farming purposes, or a pleasant place of residence, being near a good market, good schools and seminaries

For further particulars, please apply at the house on said farm, or address, *post paid*,

C. INGERSOLL,
Rochester Post Office, N. Y.

Brighton, May 1, 1841.

PLOUGHING MATCH!!

THIS is to certify, that, wishing to purchase the best Plough I could obtain, I proposed to Mr. Langworthy, proprietor of "Whiting's Wisconsin Prarie Plough," and also to Mr. Wright, proprietor of "Wright's Patent Genesee Plough," to take a plough of each of their manufacture, and give them an impartial trial before purchasing either, which I accordingly did. Mr. Langworthy requested, I being a stranger to him, that I should select some of our best farmers who were unacquainted with either of the parties concerned, to judge of the merits of the plough, which I have done, as will be seen below. After a fair trial, they came to the decision as appears in their certificate, with which opinion I cordially concur, and therefore have purchased the "Whiting Plough."

EDGAR F. BENJAMIN,
Perrinton.

We, the undersigned, practical farmers, and residents of this town, being requested by Mr Edgar F. Benjamin, to judge between "Whiting's Wisconsin Prarie Plough," and "Wright's Patent Genesee Plough," (both made at Rochester.) After giving them a fair and impartial trial both in green sward and stubble lands, do agree, that the "Whiting Plough" has the decided preference, both in doing good, clean work and the amount of power required to propel it.

LARRY WILCOX,
JESSE HANFORD,
STEPHEN H. FULLAM,
SAMUEL BENJAMIN.

Perrinton, April 28, 1841.

PEAR AND CHERRY TREES.

DAVID THOMAS

OFFERS for Sale the following select kinds which ripen in succession:—

PEARS: Madeleine or Early Harvest, Jargonelle, Julienne, Skinless, September, Seckel, Virgalieu. Most of these are of large size.

CHERRIES: Knight's Early Black—called Black Tartarian—White Tartarian, Black Crown, May Duke, Transparent Guigne, Carnation

Ornamental Plants.

Trees, shrubs, and herbaceous perennials in great variety, which will be sold cheap.

Greatfield, near Aurora, Cayuga co. 3 mo. 30. 1841.

FRUIT TREES, MULBERRIES.

THE subscriber offers to the public the usual very large assortment, comprising the choicest Fruit Trees, of every class, and embracing all the newest varieties. Also an immense collection of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Flowering Plants, Green House Plants, Bulbous Roots, and the most extensive assortment of splendid Dahlias in the Union; All these articles will be sold at a reduction to suit the times, and as cheap or cheaper than they can be elsewhere obtained. For the silk culture, are offered the finest varieties of Mulberries, which are the Circassion, Etats, Alpine, Multicaulis, and Broussa; all of which are very hardy except the Multicaulis, and that withstands ordinary winters.

The State of New York having now granted a bounty of $2 per lb on Silk, and Massachusetts and Vermont having done the same, they will no doubt take the lead in this great national pursuit. WM. R. PRINCE.

Flushing, March 7th, 1840.

N. B —Priced catalogues will be sent to every applicant. Any persons who wish to establish silk plantations will be supplied with trees, payable by a share of the proceeds.

ROCHESTER SEED STORE--1841.

BATEHAM & CROSMAN, the proprietors of this well known establishment, respectfully inform the public that they have now on hand a general assortment of superior English and American SEEDS of the growth of 1840, and other articles in their line of business.

For the FARM—choice varieties of Corn, Grain, Grass, Clover, &c., and seeds for *Root Crops*, such as Mangel Wurtzel, Sugar Beet, Carrot, Ruta Baga, English Turnip, &c.

For the GARDEN—all the most valuable and approved kinds of esculent Vegetable SEEDS. Those which grow in greater perfection in Europe, are annually imported from England;—such as the different varieties of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Radish, Turnip &c. Onion seed is obtained from Wethersfield, and other articles are raised for this establishment with great care.

FLOWER SEEDS—about 200 varieties of the most beautiful and interesting kinds.—(Price 50 cents per doz. papers.)

ROOTS AND PLANTS—Choice kinds of Potatoes, Asparagus and Pie-plant roots, Cabbage, Cauliflower and other plants in their season.

TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS, of various kinds, for the Farm and Garden And a large collection of valuable BOOKS on subjects connected with farming and gardening, silk culture, &c.

SILK WORM EGGS—of different kinds, on hand in their season.

☞CATALOGUES gratis on application. Merchants supplied with Seeds at wholesale, on liberal terms. Orders from a distance containing a remittance, or good city reference, will receive attention.

BATEHAM & CROSMAN.

Arcade Hall, Rochester, April 1, 1841.

The Imported English Horse, "Emigrant,"

WILL stand for Mares the ensuing season, at the barn of Mr. C Ashton, in Shelby, one mile west and half a mile south from Medina, Orleans Co., where he has stood the two last seasons.

It is but just to say that he is not probably surpassed by any horse in Western New York. Good judges who were at the Fair in Rochester, last fall, think that if he had been there he would have taken the premium without any doubt. His stock is right—just the thing for farmers and the market. Gentlemen who wish to raise good horses will do well to call and see.—He is extensively known in Livingston county.

T. H. ASHTON,
J SHERWOOD,
R. L. CHASE.

Medina, Orleans Co., March 9, 1841

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FOR
THE NEW GENESEE FARMER, MAY 1, 1841.

WHEAT,	per bushel,	$	81 *a* $	
CORN,	"		44	
OATS,	"		25	
BARLEY,	"		37½	
RYE,	"		50	
BEANS, White,	"		62½	75
POTATOES,	"		22	25
APPLES, Desert,	"		38	50
" Dried,	"		75	88
CIDER,	barrel,		100	150
FLOUR, Superfine,	"		4,12½	4,25
" Fine,	"		3,75	4,00
SALT,	"		2,00	
PORK, Mess,	"		11,00	12,00
" Prime,	"		9,00	11,00
" Hog,	100 lbs		3,75	4,00
BEEF,	"		4,00	4,50
POULTRY,	per pound,		8	
EGGS,	per dozen,		10	
BUTTER, Fresh,	per pound	12½		15
" Firkin,	"		10	12½
CHEESE,	"		6	
LARD,	"		7	
TALLOW, Clear,	"		8	9
HIDES, Green,	"		5	
SHEEP SKINS,	each,	87½		1,00
PEARL ASHES,	100 lbs		5,00	
POT,	"		4,50	
WOOL,	pound,		35	40
HAY,	ton,		9,00	11,00
GRASS SEED,	bushel,		1,50	2,00
CLOVER,	"		6,00	
FLAX,	"		75	87½
PLASTER, (in bbls)	per ton,		6,00	
" bulk (at Wheatland)			3,50	